

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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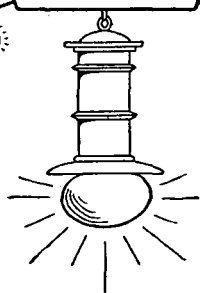
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February, 1925

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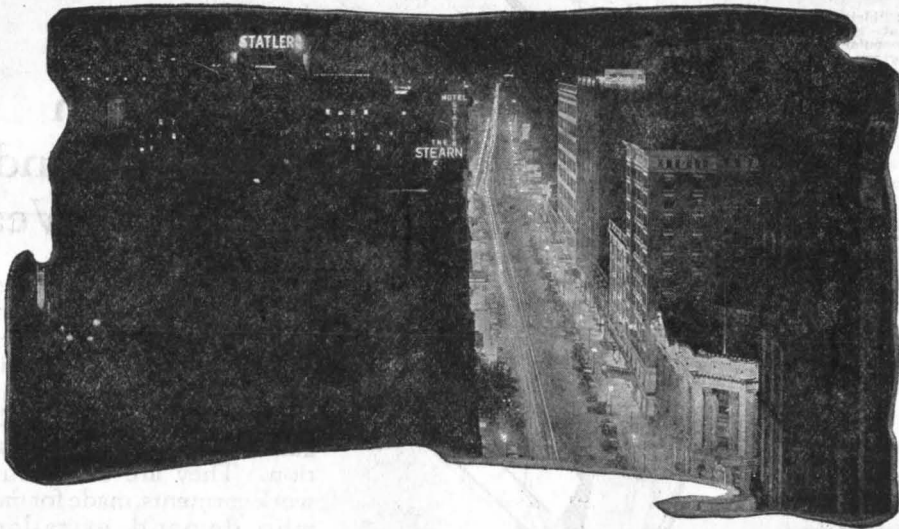
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Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, where powerful 1500-candlepower lamps, placed every 85 feet, have cut the number of crimes in two.

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No other public improvement pays for itself more quickly in added property values than good street lighting. The engineers of the General Electric Company have complete data and experience on this point; a letter to Schenectady, New York, will put the nearest office in immediate touch with you.

Many cities have proved it. Summing up the results of better lighting in Cleveland's downtown district, an authority says: "Crimes in this district in the year 1916 were but little more than one-half (59%) what we might well have expected had no change been made in the lighting."

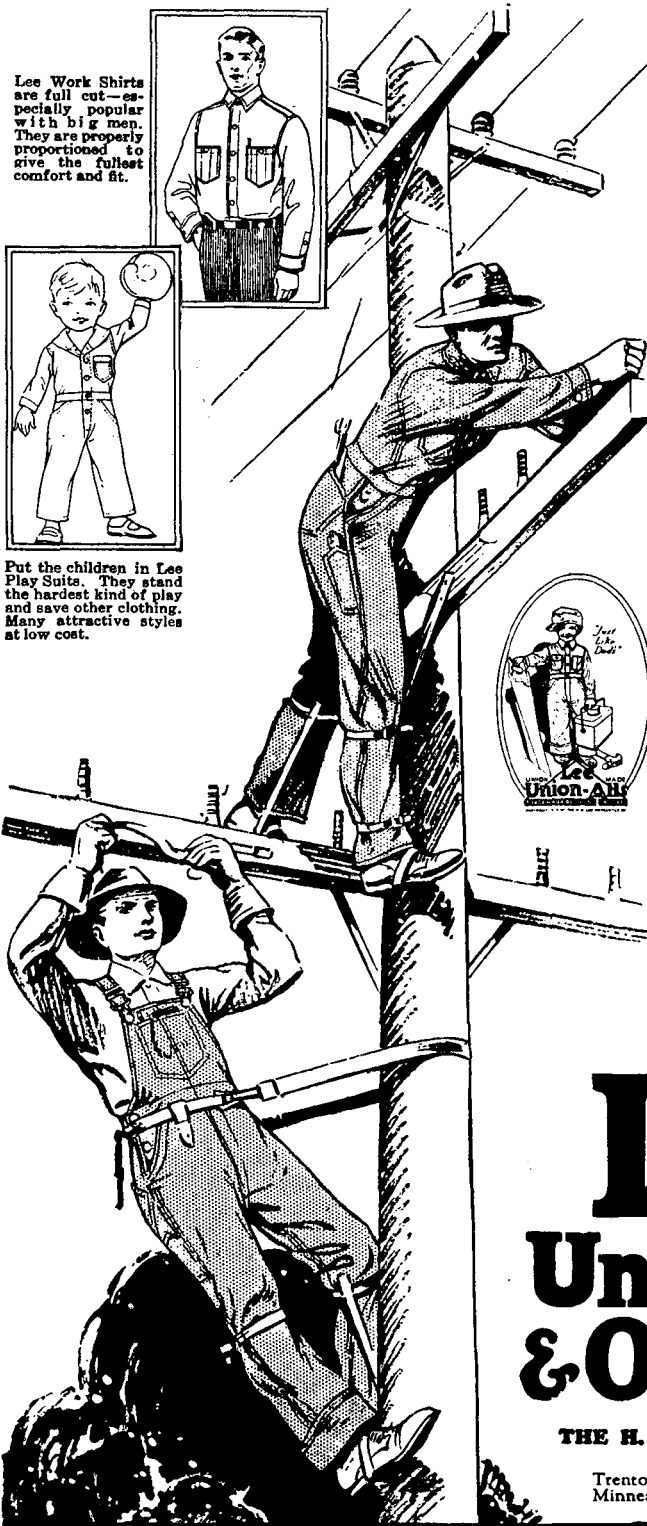
Yet the cost of the best street lighting averages less than 9% of the total of a city's taxes.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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THE CITY OF SEATTLE

EDWIN J. BROWN, Mayor

Seattle and the great Pacific Northwest are signally honored in that the National Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will be held in Seattle in September, 1925.

Realizing the patriotic and loyal citizenship that makes up the membership of the Electrical Workers Unions, we will deem it a great privilege to show them the great resources and opportunities of this wonderful community which is the "playground of America."

Seattle is already a city of nearly 400,000 and is destined to pass the one-half million mark within the next four years. Seattle is the best lighted city in the world and is proud of the fact that its citizens own and operate its Municipal Light and Power Plant, its Municipal Water System and Municipal Car Line.

The shipping of Seattle has grown by leaps and bounds and with the route from Seattle the shortest to the Orient, the possibilities in this line are unbounded. With a climate the finest in all the area of God's Kingdom, this great Pacific Northwest will be shown to your delegation in all of its splendor.

On behalf of Seattle, I most cordially invite the members of your organization to attend the Convention next Spring. We will do our utmost to make you glad that you came, happy while you are here, sorry when you leave, and homesick to return to Seattle again.

EDW. J. BROWN,

Mayor.

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NO. 3

HOW RICH ARE WE IN WATER POWER?

(Editor's Note: Every electrical worker is interested in water power. He is interested both as a consumer, and as a workman connected with the industry. The International office has made a preliminary study of the water power resources of the United States through cooperation of the U. S. Geological Survey, and the Governors of 38 states. The results of this study are presented here.)

Muscle Shoals—the Swing-Johnson Bill—the Bone Super-Power Bill—It is usually these references to water power which get into headlines of daily newspapers. Yet, though the water power development at Muscle Shoals, for instance, is vast—in potentiality as great as the now famous development in Ontario, Canada—it is a mere drop in the bucket as compared to the rich undeveloped water power resources which lie all about us here in America, about which we hear scarcely anything.

What the contest for Muscle Shoals has done has been to call forcibly to public attention the stored-up power in our streams, and the rapid development of this power for home and industrial consumption.

"Applications involving an estimated installation of 21,500,000 horsepower, permits and licenses issued for an aggregate installation of 7,500,000 horsepower, and 2,400,000 horsepower built or building under license of the commission is the record of three years, administration of the Federal water power act," states the last report of the Federal Power Commission. Twenty-nine projects—a number of them of huge proportions—are now under construction in the United States.

Coupled with this extensive development in the United States are similar developments in other sections of the world. There is a huge development going forward in the Alps at Pfaffensprung. Feeling this competition, England through a commission headed by David Lloyd-George recently made an investigation and report on the feasibility of steam generation of electric power at the mines' head. In fact, there is evidence that national rivalry is growing among western nations to see which can first usher in the hydro-electric era which has been the dream of engineers and consumers for over a generation.

Only a short time ago the Northeast

Super Power Committee, under the direction of the U. S. Department of Commerce, startled the country with a plan to tie in electricity generated by water power in the New England and Middle Atlantic States, with electricity generated by steam plants, at points located in the coal regions, to produce a total energy output of 30,000,000 horsepower. This is super-power with a vengeance.

With these immediate attainments in view, every American looks at the rich water power resources of this country with pride.

WATER POWER OF UNITED STATES

Developed	Undeveloped
-----------	-------------

9,087,000 horsepower	55,000,000 horsepower
----------------------	-----------------------

Undeveloped estimated on basis of present wheel capacity of New England States
72,000,000 horsepower

Authorities in the electrical industry estimate that 50 billion kilowatt hours of electrical energy were consumed in 1924. It is estimated, at the same time, that consumers paid \$1,363,500,000 for this energy.

Inasmuch as there are 9,000,000 horsepower of hydro-electrical energy involved in the 1924 production, it can readily be seen that the 72,000,000 horsepower of undeveloped hydro-electric energy is worth 10 billion dollars of productive wealth a year.

This is equal to an income on a capital investment totalling 100 billion dollars.

Roughly speaking, then undeveloped water power is worth 100 billion dollars to the American people.

The truth is, it is virtually impossible to measure the worth of this giant energy—now going to waste. Its value is best estimated by its power to transform the whole industrial and domestic life of the nation. Americans who go into Ontario, Canada, usually come back with marvelous tales of the "Hydro Country—a land with no poverty."

"Do we use Hydro? Of course we do," exclaims an inhabitant of the Hydro Country; "our last bill? Average five or six dollars a month, and we have a stove and

DEVELOPED AND UNDEVELOPED WATER POWER BY STATES

(Undeveloped power is estimated on basis of availability 50 per cent of time.)

State	Developed h. p.	Undeveloped h. p.
Alabama	215,863	1,050,000
Arizona	38,760	2,887,000
Arkansas	1,189	178,000
Connecticut	136,423	110,000
Colorado	87,978	1,570,000
California	1,451,830	6,674,000
Delaware	3,133	10,000
Florida	7,036	18,000
Georgia	364,394	958,000
Illinois	85,002	361,000
Idaho	270,918	} 4,032,000*
Indiana	29,199	} 3,448,000†
Iowa	177,280	110,000
Kansas	14,504	395,000
Kentucky	1,256	251,000‡
Louisiana	-----	184,000
Maine	473,188	2,000
Maryland	7,230	1,074,000
Massachusetts	343,939	238,000
Missouri	17,970	} 235,000*
Mississippi	-----	} 75,000†
Minnesota	211,850	} 152,000*
Michigan	} 281,618*	} 250,000†
Montana	} 327,000†	} 60,000
Nebraska	345,040	} 401,000*
New Hampshire	19,716	} 250,000‡
New York	235,810	60,000
New Mexico	1,542,983	} 401,000*
New Jersey	1,322	} 250,000‡
North Carolina	18,902	274,000
North Dakota	431,500	3,700,000
Nevada	245	342,000
Oregon	13,550	342,000
Oklahoma	} 903,737†	350,000
Pennsylvania	} 206,865*	} 4,960,000*
Rhode Island	1,718	} 2,392,694†
South Carolina	169,996	186,000
South Dakota	30,188	90,000
Tennessee	357,510	816,000
Texas	18,171	193,000
Utah	128,465	370,000
Vermont	13,820	6,715,000*
West Virginia	115,329	10,000,000†
Virginia	167,816	194,000
Wisconsin	14,711	638,000
Wyoming	109,798	40,000
Washington	} 404,282*	632,000
	} 350,000†	} 110,000*
	7,886	} 450,000†
	} 480,356*	710,000
	} 454,337†	514,000
		1,586,000
		169,000
		980,000
		812,000
		480,000*
		250,000†
		1,182,000
		7,871,000*
		4,700,000†

Note—*U. S. Geological Survey Figures.

†Figures of State authorities.

‡District Engineer reports physical conditions make much of this unsuitable for development.

a grate and all our lights and a toaster and an iron and sweeper and a hot water heater."

It is asserted that cheap power for farm use in Ontario has eliminated drudgery and stopped the flood of farm boys and girls to the cities, where they become competitors of the workers in every trade. Industries, some of them American, are flocking into Canada because of cheap power.

It is likely that with the gradual use of these colossal water power resources that there will be a shift of the industrial centers of the United States westward, it is said.

States like Idaho, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, and Arizona which have hitherto had little or no industrial development are destined to play new roles in this epic of super-power.

The following indicates the rating of the first ten States of the union in power resources.

	Undeveloped Horsepower
Washington	7,871,000
Oregon	6,715,000
California	6,674,000
New York.....	4,960,000
Idaho	4,032,000
Montana	3,700,000
Arizona	2,887,000
Utah	1,586,000
Colorado	1,570,000
Wyoming	1,182,000

How far States are interested in the development of their water power resources, is indicated by the agencies maintained to gather and give out information to the people, and to seek local development. It is of course understood that licensing of water power developments lies wholly in the hands of the national government through the Federal Power Commission, composed of Secretary of War, Secretary of Interior, and Secretary of Agriculture. There are, however, movements in certain States, namely in Minnesota and Arizona to create fact-finding commissions for the survey of State water power resources.

From the 38 States from which communications were received only 9 have water power commissions. Nineteen, however, center this authority in either a utilities commission or the State engineer's office. It is assumed that in the other 20 States public interest in water power has not yet become of such intensity as to express itself in an official way.

States with water power commissions are: California, Division of Water Rights, Department of Public Works; Idaho, Recla-

mation Commission; Kansas, Kansas Water Power Commission; New York, New York Water Power Commission; Pennsylvania, Water and Power Resources Board; South Dakota, Hydro-Electric Commission; Texas, State Board of Water Engineers, Washington, Department of Conservation.

States with agencies to handle water power questions are: Alabama, Alabama Public Service Commission; Illinois, Department of Public Workers; Indiana, Indiana Public Service Commission; Maine, Public Utility Commission; Michigan, Department of Conservation; Massachusetts, Division of Waterways; Missouri, Bureau of Geology of Mines; Nebraska, State Engineer; New Mexico, State Engineer; North Dakota, State Engineer; Nevada, State Engineer; Oklahoma, Corporation Commission; Ohio, Division of Public Works; Tennessee, Geological Survey; Oregon, State Engineer; Utah, State Engineer; West Virginia, Public Service Commission; Wisconsin, Railroad Commission; Wyoming, State Engineer.

President Noonan, in his address before the World Power Conference stressed the capacity of hydro-power to revolutionize home and industrial life.

"History teems with the changes in mode of living brought about by the several ages from the stone to the iron; the steam; and now we find ourselves well within the threshold of the electrical age," asserts President Noonan.

Who is to get, own, control and operate this rich prize of 72,000,000 horsepower of hydro-electric energy, which lies undeveloped in our streams, naturally, is a question which bears intimately upon the other question: "How much is this 72,000,000 horsepower undeveloped energy worth to the American people?" President Noonan states the problem this way:

"The questions of public or private ownership, of regulation, and policy are inevitable and incidental to the big question as to whether the powers controlling electrical energy are to make of it the servant and agent of good for all the people, or the inexorable master of the destiny of the masses and responsive only to the will of the hierarchy of industry."

America is singularly rich in industrial energy. Labor—in particular the electrical worker—stands in a peculiarly strategic position looking toward the development of this power, and through it toward the transformation of our national life. Immeasurable comfort, leisure, and well-being for all the people lie wrapped up in the stored energy of our streams.

Cooperative success does not depend so much upon the methods adopted as the cooperative spirit and intelligence of the people who adopt them.—George Keen.

Over 5,000 families in Winnipeg cook with electricity. The rate is one cent a kilowatt hour. A municipal hydro-electric plant does it.

SENATOR HOWELL, AN ENGINEER, DISCUSSES ELECTRIC RATES IN THE SENATE

During the debate on Muscle Shoals Senator Howell of Nebraska said:

Let us consider what the results of the development of water power under private ownership have been for the people of this country thus far. That I may make it clear, I am going to point out what has been accomplished for some communities in the United States in the reduction of the cost of electrical energy through public competition, or threatened public competition.

Some ten years ago Mr. Baker, afterwards Secretary of War, was the Mayor of Cleveland, and he developed a publicly-owned electric light plant, which now supplies about one-third of the electric energy used in Cleveland, and the maximum rate from that time down to the present has been 3 cents a kilowatt hour, and the enterprise has been a success, not only in the matter of service but financially also.

At the time this plant was established, another subsidiary of the General Electric was supplying the city of Cleveland with light and power. They were charging the people at that time, as I remember, about 12 cents a kilowatt hour. Subsequently the Public Service Commission of Ohio fixed the maximum rate at 10 cents a kilowatt hour, but consumers on the lines of the private company naturally resented the rate charged and appealed to the court, upon the ground that the rate fixed by the Public Service Commission of Ohio was unreasonable. Notwithstanding the great difference in the rates charged by the two plants the courts upheld the 10-cent rate, but by that time the financial success of the publicly owned plant had become so patent that the private company reduced its rate voluntarily to 5 cents a kilowatt hour, and that has since been the rate in the city of Cleveland, notwithstanding, mind you, that the energy is produced by steam, and it costs about nine-tenths of a cent a kilowatt hour to produce it, as I found when in Cleveland last June.

Let us determine what 40 kilowatts a month costs in the city of Cleveland. I am using 40 kilowatts as an example because I noted that for the months of August and September last summer our apartment used about 51 kilowatts a month. However, I shall adopt as my standard 40 kilowatts a month. The publicly owned plant in Cleveland supplies 40 kilowatts a month to small consumers for \$1.20. The private company supplies 40 kilowatts a month for \$2. It might be suggested that there was some peculiar reason why this development has taken place in Cleveland. The only peculiarity is public competition and the threatened extension of the public.

I am asked how large a house 40 kilo-

watts would light. Our apartment has seven rooms, and we used about 51 kilowatts per month during the summer months and all for lighting.

I do want to say this, however, that even 8 cents is an outrageous price in the city of Washington, because, as I pointed out, in Lincoln, Nebraska, a city of 58,000 inhabitants, a private company supplies 40 kilowatts for \$2.10, and the electrical energy used in Lincoln is produced by steam from slack that comes from the Kansas district and costs about \$5 per ton.

If you will compare the rate, for instance, in Lincoln, Nebraska, with the rate here, you will find that we pay 90 per cent more in Washington for 40 kilowatt hours of electricity, in a city of 480,000 inhabitants, than the people in the city of Lincoln pay, with only 58,000 inhabitants. Why is this? It is because in Lincoln they have a publicly owned plant which supplies a part of the city, just as they have in Cleveland.

Mr. President, with the example of Cleveland and with the example of Lincoln, we proceeded to secure a reduction of rates in Omaha, a city of 200,000 inhabitants.

In 1912 we took over the water plant in Omaha and immediately discussed the question of combining an electric plant therewith. The rate of the private lighting company immediately dropped from 14 cents a kilowatt-hour to 12 cents. That was in the piping times of peace, in 1912. We put in a small plant in connection with the water plant in Omaha and found that we could place the energy at that time, 1913, upon the switchboard at three-quarters of a cent per kilowatt-hour. The fact was announced. We further announced that we would go to the legislature and ask for authority to extend the plant into the city, and within a month another reduction of 1 cent per kilowatt-hour was announced, bringing the rate down to 11 cents per kilowatt-hour. Notwithstanding we went to the legislature and merely asked for authority for the people to vote upon the question of issuing bonds to build a competing light plant. The bill passed both houses, but the governor of the State saw fit to veto the bill; but they knew that they had had a fight, and almost immediately the rate came down to 8½ cents per kilowatt hour. Two years later they thought we were preparing to go to the legislature and again ask for such authority. The day before the legislature convened the rate again came down, this time to 6 cents a kilowatt-hour. That was January 1, 1917, right in the midst of war; and since then the rate has been further reduced to 5½ cents per kilowatt hour, not because of public competition, but because of threatened competition.

LABOR GIRDS ITSELF FOR CHILD LABOR BATTLE IN 36 STATES

FEBRUARY and March are destined to be crucial months in the struggle for the most important piece of industrial legislation hitherto urged in this generation. In 36 States of the union legislators are faced with the question of the ratification or rejection of the twentieth amendment to the federal Constitution—an amendment which enables Congress to abolish child slavery in mills and factories of the country.

The Electrical Workers and other branches of organized labor have definitely pledged themselves on the side of light against darkness, and in company with other civic agencies are taking up the fight in every State of the Union.

In the meantime the opposition headed by the National Association of Manufacturers, notorious for its anti-union policies, has been busy. In Massachusetts, a State-wide referendum on child labor resulted in a vote favorable to the mill owners, and for further exploitation of children. There is still hope that Massachusetts legislators may ratify.

The record by States thus far in the battle for the amendment is:

Roll of Honor	Mill-Owned
California	North Carolina
Arkansas	South Carolina
	Georgia
	Louisiana

It is believed that Arizona will ratify inasmuch as the amendment has already passed the House.

Calling the amendment "in a very distinctive way the work of our great leader, Samuel Gompers," President Green has issued a proclamation addressed to "The Workers of America":

"The most important and urgent task of this new year is the abolition of child labor. That children are employed in industry and commerce to the detriment of their full growth physically, mentally and spiritually, is a challenge to the ideals of our Republic and to the humanitarian spirit of our nation.

"As a nation we have twice expressed our desire to abolish child labor through the enactment of federal legislation, and our experience demonstrated the need of constitutional authorization to make such law effective. This amendment is necessary to bring about unity in the regulation of child labor so that the children of all the states shall have equal opportunity to develop mentally

and spiritually. The first step in securing that federal amendment was completed with its approval by Congress. The next step is ratification by the various states.

"Forty-two state legislatures are to meet in the year 1925. To secure favorable action upon the amendment authorizing Congress to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age, we must concentrate our ability, our energy, our resources to that end.

"The enemies of the amendment are resourceful and vigilant. Though we are trebly equipped because of the justice, the humanity, and the wisdom of our cause, there is a grave need that we devote ourselves unreservedly to the ratification of the amendment by each of the states. I call upon all labor to do its full share."

Paying his respects to the "open shop advocates" who are fighting the child labor amendment, Senator Thomas J. Walsh declares: "The revoltingly sordid motives back of much of the effort to accomplish the defeat of the amendment can not be concealed. * * * Here and there some conservative minds, wedded to the past regardless of the march of events and the revolution in industry, find themselves unable to accept the amendment; but the driving force behind the opposition is the desire to exploit the children of the Nation."

Besides the National Manufacturers' Association, the Southern Textile Bulletin, the National Committee for Rejection of the 20th Amendment, and "The Woman Patriot," a magazine, have allied themselves on the side of child slavery.

R. E. Wood, of the powerful Montgomery Ward and Company, a mail order house, with branches in every part of the country, is on the Board of Directors of National Committee for Rejection.

Bemis Bros. Bag Company, interlocked with the Boot Mills, Lowell, Mass., is fighting the amendment. The Bemis Bros. Bag Company has branches in Peoria, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind., Minneapolis, Minn., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kan.; San Francisco, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Jackson, Tenn.; Memphis, Tenn.; New Orleans, La., and Houston, Tex.

[Editor's note: To the list of States voting for child labor should be added Texas, Oklahoma, North and South Dakota, Kansas, Ohio, Washington, Connecticut and Delaware. Reconsideration of the action is proper and possible in all these States.]

"BULL MARKET ADDS THREE BILLIONS VALUE"

The Conservative New York Times in the issue of November 14, on the front page had two contradictory headlines: "Bull Market Adds Three Billions Value" and "Coolidge Predicts Great Prosperity in New Farm Era." The article on stock speculation in Wall Street stated:

"Yesterday's stock market was featured by buoyant advances in what are termed 'rich men's stocks.' Such stocks as United States Steel, United States Cast Iron, Pipe, American Can, General Electric, National Lead and many others selling well above \$100 per share, were the real leaders of the market."

ANNOUNCEMENT

It is with sincere regret that we are compelled to inform the Brotherhood at large that Chas. P. Ford, who has been our secretary for a great number of years and whom the members have come to know and trust unreservedly, decided it to be necessary that he tender his resignation as International Secretary on account of the state of his health.

Brother Ford suffered a severe attack of pneumonia about a year ago and has never fully recovered his health while remaining at his duties and has suffered from several severe nervous attacks, which threatened to impair his health permanently, and on account of his impaired health and his desire to be in the open in accordance with advice given him by physicians, decided to resign as International Secretary, refusing to take advantage of an offer by myself and the Board to grant him leave of absence for the time necessary to regain his former condition of health.

In order that the work of the Brotherhood might proceed without interruption, we were compelled to fill the place left vacant through this resignation, and Vice President G. M. Bugniazet, who has worked in the office a great deal of his time during the last and present term, has been appointed to fill the vacancy, Vice President Bugniazet only consenting to take the office if Secretary Ford could not be induced to withdraw his resignation. The matter of resignation has been pending since last September and only upon the continued insistence of Secretary Ford has it been accepted.

Feeling sure that the membership of the Brotherhood will regret the conditions that brought about the resignation of Secretary Ford and will tender Secretary Bugniazet the same kind and helpful cooperation that was formerly given Secretary Ford, this notice is fraternally submitted by

JAMES P. NOONAN,

International President.

RENEWAL OF RELATIONSHIPS WITH EUROPEAN LABOR MOVEMENTS FORECAST BY GOMPERS' LAST SPEECH

ON December 6, 1924, Samuel Gompers delivered the last address of his career before the convention of the Pan American Federation of Labor in Mexico City. It was in the nature of a farewell to the departing British fraternal delegates. It contained more than a farewell, however. Much undoubtedly lay behind the words contained in that brief message of bon voyage. That Mr. Gompers intended this message to be a formulation of principles upon which the renewal of international relationship with the European labor movements might be possible is believed by his close associates to have been the case. He was giving the British delegates a message to take with them to European labor—a broad gesture of friendship and desire for renewed fraternal relations. This is the last address delivered by the departed leader:

"I wish just to say before you leave us—to you, Brothers Cramp and Swales—I am sure I express the hope and sentiment of my associates and delegates and the visitors to this convention—for your pleasant journey to your homes, and that you may find there in the movement with which you are associated new fields of endeavor, new opportunities for progress.

"This problem with which we are confronted in the western hemisphere is one which requires much of our time. There are several countries in Pan-America in which for two or more men to quit work, or to organize temporarily, for the consideration of their interests, is a crime, as it was just a little more than a hundred years ago in England. Many of these countries are agricultural and primitive. And a system of peonage such as I have indicated as existing in some of these countries and the right of free labor in Mexico and in the United States and Canada—that can not long continue. Either one will be entirely free or the others will be entirely enslaved.

"We have determined, so far as humans may be in a position to determine, that the day of slavery and peonage shall come to an end for all time. It is difficult for men, however great their knowledge, to have a complete understanding of situations and conditions which prevail at least from three to six or seven thousand miles

away, and in view of the fact that we have immigration of all characters coming westward, we have within our borders men who seemingly do not have the interests or the desires or the opportunities to understand the great problems with which we are confronted in this hemisphere, and they either go back to their home countries, or, if they remain in our countries, they write back home and give a whole, entire misrepresentation of the situation with which we are confronted and the ideas and the ideals with which we are impregnated, for the purpose of doing our work, and they tell our labor men of Europe more facts which are untrue than can be comprised by a whole dictionary—and the work in which our men and women are engaged, the whole character of our men and women, represented as charlatans, barnacles upon the economic body politic of the world.

"Our task is a very difficult one, but we are undertaking to do it, to meet it and to help wherever we can, and it is fortunate for us, as it is good for you perhaps, that you have been with us and seen us at our work. You have seen us at our best, and you have seen us at our worst. Take home the picture of our work and our efforts.

"We have no intimate knowledge of your problems. We know that you are best qualified to deal with them. So you go on in your way, and we will go on working in our way, and if we can come closer in spirit and if we can organize in fact and operation, it will be good.

"In our sympathetic cooperation with you and your work and doing what we can in our own humble way to aid you, we leave you to determine policies and practices as best becomes the situation with which you are surrounded. We are justified in requiring as an element of justice and freedom of opportunity to ask that our movement have a right to determine our own policies, our own practices, which do not conflict with the interests and the rights of our fellow workers in all parts of the world.

"Wherever you go, wherever you may be, may the sunlight of progress and happiness bring the same beneficent results to the people you have the honor to so ably represent. We bid you bon voyage to your homes and to your people."

THE LABOR SPY

Here and there our organizations are meeting with some success in ridding themselves of the stool-pigeon, or labor spy, but the progress made in this direction is not obvious.

Shortly after the adjournment of the

Portland Convention it was discovered that one of the delegates to the convention had been for years in the employ of a detective association. This man was exceptionally popular in his district, held office in the central body, in the local metal trades coun-

cil and in his international organization. No one ever suspicioned him as being anything but an out and out trade unionist. If employers or detective agencies are successful in securing the services of men of his ability, what can we expect of the men with lesser intelligence, lack of information and the inability to understand the terrible offense they are committing against their fellow workmen in becoming the tool of the employer and these detective associations?

In the effort to discover the labor spy in our movement much interesting data used by the so-called employers' associations and private detective agencies has been brought to light. It is estimated that the private detective agencies are employing about 135,000 operators. They are operating about 100 offices and approximately 10,000 local agencies, and 75 per cent of their operators are under cover in the various labor organizations, at a total cost of more than \$50,000,000 per year.

These labor-crushing detective agencies and service companies, as well as others too numerous to mention, are spreading a veritable net all over the American continent, polluting the public mind, as well as exploiting the employees, in order to carry on their nefarious schemes, conducting their sinister plots against friend and foe alike so long as they are able to gain financial profit. The private detective agency's very existence is based upon treachery and double dealing and lies, and "he who lies for me, will lie against me," should be burned deep into the hearts of those who insist upon giving any credence to the stories concocted and told by the labor spies. The non-union open-shop movement as a whole is guilty of aiding and abetting, and in most cases is responsible

for the existence of these labor-lying detective agencies.

The methods by which the operators work is known to all. When the spy or detective is unable to obtain control he assumes the role of a fault-finder, he questions everything the local officers may do or attempt to do. He does his work secretly, at all times appearing to hold a sincere interest in the workers' welfare. He elaborates upon the many sacrifices he has made in the cause of unionism, he details with disgust the mistakes made by those in authority and at the same time emphasizes his own virtues. He keeps up a constant nagging, opposing all constructive propositions, classing them as reactionary—does anything and everything that will cause unrest, breed dissension or bring about disruption.

The success we have made in cleansing our organizations from these derelicts is so meager in comparison with the number who are holding membership in our ranks as to be almost alarming. A more strenuous and systematic effort will have to be made to rid our organizations of this class of membership, and I know of no more efficient way in which we may reach this end than through encouraging our local membership to exercise greater care in the selection of their local officers and to be on watch at all times for men who are constantly attempting to be leaders and encouraging the membership to disloyalty against their international organizations and their local organizations. Finally, the constitutions of all our affiliated organizations should contain a provision for the cancellation of membership of all who may be found guilty of the heinous crime of spying on their fellow members.—Excerpt from President O'Connell's Report to the Metal Trades Department.

WHY SHOULD THE PROPOSED CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT BE RATIFIED BY THE SEVERAL STATES?

Because:

In the United States 1 child out of every 12—and for some States 1 child out of every 4—is a child laborer.

Over 1,000,000 children from 10 to 16 years of age are working in the United States in factories, mills, canneries, agriculture, mines, and in other industries and occupations. Nearly 400,000 of them are between 10 and 14 years of age.

Because:

American children are now denied equal protection of the law.

Only 13 States measure up in all respects to the conservative standards of the first and second Federal child labor laws.

Nine States have no law prohibiting all children under 14 from working in both factories and stores.

Twenty-three States with a 14-year minimum age limit have weakened their laws by permitting exemptions under which children not yet 14 may work.

Thirty-seven States allow children to go to work without a common school education.

Eighteen States do not make physical fitness for work a condition of employment.

Fourteen States allow children under 16 to work from 9 to 11 hours a day; 2 do not regulate in any way daily hours of labor of children.

Five States do not protect children under 16 from night work.

Because:

State authority alone is inadequate. States desiring to protect their children from child labor cannot do so against the competition of other States with low child labor standards.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, FALLEN A. F. L. CHIEFTAIN, FELT CAUSE OF LABOR AS A RELIGION, SAYS GREEN, HIS SUCCESSOR

FOLLOWING is an address delivered by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, at a meeting held in Boston under the auspices of the Boston Central Labor Union, Sunday evening, January 18, in memory of Samuel Gompers, late President of the American Federation of Labor:

I esteem it a rare privilege to be permitted to participate with you in this memorial service in honor of Labor's illustrious leader, the late Samuel Gompers. I join with you in paying a tribute of respect to the memory of a truly great man, a patriotic American citizen and a leader whose devotion to Labor's cause challenged the admiration of men and women in all walks of life. This is truly a solemn occasion for all of us but particularly for those who knew Mr. Gompers personally. We can scarcely realize organized labor's leader for almost half a century is gone and that his voice is silent and shall be heard no more. We mourn his passing not as strangers who, charmed by his incomparable achievements in the field of labor and knowing him only by reputation, instinctively gather together for the purpose of showing respect to the memory of a great man, but as acquaintances and associates in a common cause who realize the immeasurable loss which the hosts of labor sustained through the death of its greatest friend. We are moved by a deep-seated sense of sorrow. Our lips can not express the real feelings of our hearts and minds. We are inexpressibly dumb as in vain we struggle for the use of words with which to adequately express the feelings of emotion which stir the hidden depths of our inner selves.

Mr. Gompers loved your city and he loved its people. He seemed to draw inspiration from his visits here. The historic story of American patriots and their sacrifices at Lexington, Bunker Hill and upon other sacred soil in Boston and in its vicinity seemed to stimulate his patriotic fervor and increase his admiration and respect for America and American institutions. You, my friends, may never know or fully comprehend the very large place you occupied in the heart of our fallen Chieftain.

Naturally on this occasion our thoughts traverse through the realm of speculation the whole life of our lamented leader. We think of him as a boy living with his parents in London, England, going to work at a tender age, learning the trade of a cigar-maker, experiencing, no doubt, the hardships and suffering arising out of the poverty which is so widespread and common among the families of the poor who live in the congested centers of the great

English metropolis. Limited in opportunity for self-development and education, submerged by the density of population all about him and keenly conscious of the injustice and wrong inflicted and imposed upon his fellow-workers, with whom he associated, he yearned for the enjoyment of freedom and liberty and for the realization of his hopes to live a fuller, freer and happier life. We can only draw upon our imagination for the wealth of details in experience, in thought and in purpose which obviously must have been part of his early life. It is safe to conclude that he was serious and thoughtful. His surroundings were not suited to his soul, his spirit or his intellect. Events in his great life have shown that the boy who more than five decades later became an international figure was possessed of a great mind, far too great to remain passive and inactive within the narrow limitations of his early environment. He was destined to live and move in a larger field and in a wider and more influential sphere. Samuel Gompers was a born leader. Had Fate decreed that he should have lived his life in England instead of in America his leadership, power, influence and strength would have been as pronounced and in all probability more marked in the national and industrial life of Great Britain than it has been in America.

Destiny, Fate, or call it what you may, ordained that Samuel Gompers, the boy, with his family, should emigrate to the New World, the land which later became to him his Homeland, his beloved America. How he must have been thrilled when he contemplated the great adventure which awaited him. How his soul must have been fired by the prospect and the picture which unfolded before him, and how the imaginative processes of his wonderful mind must have lifted him to heights of fancy, romance and speculation hitherto undreamed of and unknown. With the eyes of faith and of penetrating vision he saw a new freedom awaiting him, a land that was henceforth to be his land, a place where all men were considered as being "created free and equal" endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights among which were the enjoyment of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This, the new land, America, was to be his new home.

It must have been the inspiration which came from some such experience as this in his life which prompted him to give expression to those lofty and patriotic sentiments:

"America is not merely a name. It is not merely a land. It is not merely a coun-

try, nor is it merely a sentiment. America is a symbol; it is an ideal. The hope of all the world can be expressed in the ideal—America."

Samuel Gompers was an American in the full and complete sense of that term. He was a typical American, the complete, finished product of those refining processes out of which American citizens are made. His loyalty and devotion to America and American institutions could not be questioned. There is no mathematical process by which his Americanism could be measured. His Americanism was not of the percentage variety. It was all-embracing. It was as broad as the universe, as immeasurable as eternity and as deep and high as infinite space. True, he denounced injustice, wrong and unfreedom wherever it manifested itself. To him wrong was wrong, unfreedom was unfreedom and injustice was injustice whether existing in either our national, economic or industrial life. But in the correction of wrong and in the promotion of right he advocated the application of constructive measures. He believed religiously in the virtue of American processes and in the application of the American formula as a cure for our national, industrial and economic ills.

His sturdy Americanism, his lofty patriotism and his love for America and American institutions, as exemplified during his busy and useful life, are a challenge to those who question the refining power and influence of America's melting pot to develop and produce a virile, sturdy American citizenship of the highest and best type attainable. As he extolled and exalted America and American ideals so shall we extol and exalt them. As he preached and proclaimed for freedom, democracy and justice in our national, economic and social life so shall we emulate him. And, as he gave his life, his service and his strength to humanity so shall we follow his example.

The American Federation of Labor and the name of Samuel Gompers are synonymous terms. By instinct we think of the other when either is named. For forty-four years the two names have been inseparably associated. When the American Federation of Labor was organized in 1881 Samuel Gompers was chosen as its first President. With one exception he was elected and re-elected each and every year since that time. This is a record unique and brilliant. In itself it constitutes the greatest tribute that can be paid to the ability and worth of any man.

But what were the qualities of strength, power and influence which enabled Mr. Gompers to always maintain such a hold upon the hearts, minds and confidence of the membership of organized labor? That is a proper and pertinent question. First of all he loved the American Federation of Labor as a father loves his child. The

organization which he was largely instrumental in creating and forming was a part of his life. He lived with it. He was willing to die for it. His earnestness of purpose, his sincerity, his devotion to the principles of organized labor and his magnetic personality, all combined, made a deep and lasting impression upon the membership. His eloquence charmed and electrified his audiences and his irresistible and irrefutable logic made converts of those who were indifferent or sceptical. He dominated every situation and through the persuasive exposition of his philosophy confounded his opponents. He was simply irresistible. His power of leadership was early and continuously recognized. Such recognition was logical and inevitable. It came about through the natural evolutionary development of mental and spiritual powers inherent within the man. His moral and spiritual courage was tested and tried in every conceivable way. In every instance he met every test unflinchingly and successfully.

It was of little consequence to him where or how he met error or opposition. He fought it in any and every form wherever found. Even though he possessed those qualities of strength and power it does not follow that he came out victorious in every conflict or that he won in every contest. He felt the sting of defeat as he experienced the exultation of victory. He would fight for the right as he saw it without counting the cost. With him expediency was an unknown term and compromise impossible of consideration when either principle or honor was at stake. In such situations, as he frequently stated, "It is better to fight and lose than not to fight at all."

What a giant in intellect he was! How sublimely grand he appeared! How electrified and spellbound we listened and how we were raised to heights of ecstasy hitherto unattained when in fighting action we both saw and heard him hurl with tremendous effect his verbal assaults against the citadels of error, evil, bigotry or intolerance. It was the dynamic power of the man, his unanswerable logic and his fighting, aggressive, compelling personality which made his position secure as the chosen leader of the American Federation of Labor.

To Samuel Gompers the organized labor movement overshadowed and eclipsed every other social, economic and industrial force within our land. With him it was a passion and a religion. The trade union creed and the trade union philosophy were accepted by him without reservation of any kind or character as a guiding and controlling influence in his busy and active life.

In early manhood he saw with prophetic vision a potential economic power within the ranks of labor which, if organized, developed and wisely directed along construc-

tive and practical lines, could raise the workers' living standards and afford protection against oppression and wrong. He lived to see his dreams partly realized. Under his leadership the work of organization and education has made wonderful progress. The standard of life and living among the workers has been raised and working conditions have been made more humane and tolerable. He saw the organization grow from a membership of a few hundreds to several million members.

But it was not only the material welfare of the workers which appealed to his great heart. He saw farther than that. He sought with equal zeal and interest the development of the intellectual and spiritual part of men. Increased wages and shorter hours of work were to be the means to an end. The ultimate was cultivation of the mind, the use of the opportunity which leisure and relaxation from exacting toil afford in improving and expanding the cultural, intellectual and spiritual life of working men and women. This would mean life and living in its fullest sense. By this process organized labor would become the instrumentality through which the lives of men and women would become ennobled and enriched. What an ideal! What a goal! What a noble purpose! It is enough to fire the zeal of the most hopeless and quicken the enthusiasm of the most optimistic among us. How busy and wonderful was his life and how glorious and dramatic was his death. He died at work and in the active service of his fellow-men. It was as he wished it to be. As he served the hosts of labor in life so he served them in death. His tragic ending aroused the sympathy of men and women everywhere throughout our broad land. The public at large saw in our fallen warrior the representative of a great movement, the advocate of a great cause. Men and women outside the labor movement realized as never before the real worth of Samuel Gompers and the very large place organized labor occupied in the economic and industrial life of the nation. A striking illustration of the high esteem and reverential regard in which Mr. Gompers was held by people in all stations of life was shown by the throngs which met the funeral train at different towns and cities

as it bore his body from San Antonio, Texas, to the Capital City of our Nation. High and low, rich and poor, employers and employees, all paid their tributes of respect—some by laying a flower upon the coffin which held his mortal remains, others by shedding tears as they looked upon him for the last time and still others who bore upon their countenances the unmistakable evidences of a sorrow both painful and inexpressible.

His life was a success. His death was a triumph. The lives of millions of men and women have been benefited through the life and death of our revered and beloved leader. It now remains for us, to whom he left such a priceless heritage, to carry forward the great work which he so nobly began and to which he dedicated and devoted his entire life. The cause of organized labor, which is the cause of humanity, is the legacy he bequeathed to us. We must make his cause our cause, his fight our fight and his faith our faith. Figuratively speaking, we must jealously guard the ark of the covenant. It has been entrusted to our care. There must be neither compromise with nor surrender to those who offer as a cure for our industrial ills the adoption of a strange philosophy or an imported creed. We can not, nay, we must not, jeopardize the success and accomplishments of fifty years of sacrifice and service by experimentation in the field of untried theories. As he came face to face with eternity, just as he was stepping into the great beyond, he whispered this last and final message to the hosts of labor:

"Say to them that as I kept the faith I expect they will keep the faith. They must carry on. Say to them that a union man carrying a card can not be a good citizen unless he upholds American institutions and he is a poor citizen if he upholds American institutions and forgets his obligations to his trade associations."

So shall it be. As he kept the faith so shall we keep the faith. In his spirit and in his name we go forward. We believe in our creed and we believe in our cause. As we are given strength, courage and vision, we shall march on toward a complete realization of a better day and a better life.

SCHOOLS UNDER COOPERATORS' GUIDANCE

True cooperation in its finest and most useful applications has been demonstrated by humble peasants half the world around. In the provinces of Bihar and Orissa, India, 172 cooperatives are operating practically the only schools in that poverty-plagued land. Cooperation there is an unusually vigorous movement with 5,600 societies and 150,000 members in the consumers' field, and 53 central banks with 5,300 credit

unions on the financial field. It is these central banks which undertake the financing and management of the schools, nor do the Indian people feel apprehensive about "bankers' control" for these bankers are their servants, and not their masters. The province is largely agricultural, and so the cooperatives are fashioned to meet the needs for farm credit, as well as to handle goods in the most economical manner.



THE TRANSMITTER

A Department of Cooperation Between Readers and the Editor



Editor's Note: In order that the International office may compile reliable information for its own use, and for the use of its locals, the Journal has instituted the department of the Transmitter.

Members who compile answers to the following questions for the month, and forward them to the Editor, will advance the interest of the entire organization. Needless to say, the Journal and the I. O. both will be grateful.

Electrical Inspection Department in Your City

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| <p>(a) Is the Electrical Department a separate Bureau or under the Building Department?</p> <p>(b) How many clerks and inspectors employed in the Department?</p> <p>(c) What are the salaries paid for such positions?</p> <p>(d) What is the license fee for electrical contractor?</p> | <p>(e) What is the maintenance license fee?</p> <p>(f) What is the moving picture license fee?</p> <p>(g) What is the journeyman license fee?</p> <p>(h) Number of inspections made during the year.</p> <p>(i) Number of permits issued during the year.</p> <p>(j) Total receipts of the Department for the year.</p> <p>(k) Total disbursements for the year.</p> <p>(l) Population of City.</p> |
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GIANT POWER IS NATION-WIDE PROBLEM NOW, SAYS EDWARD BEMIS, RATE EXPERT

DISCUSSION BY EDWARD BEMIS

"Giant Power" assumes that the generating stations are connected by transmission lines of sufficient capacity to permit the flow of current wherever needed, and involves, on a comprehensive scale, the integration of facilities such as is now in a minor degree found in the interconnection of power stations of the Edison and other companies of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and our other large cities.

Both experience and theory therefore point to (1) public regulation—under which nearly all large American cities are now operating—or (2) independent publicly owned plants combined with public regulation, as in Cleveland and Seattle, or complete public ownership and operation as in the Province of Ontario.

1-A. Public Regulation—By the Individual State

The necessary conditions for the success or ultimate public approval of the public regulation of Giant Power are:

(a) Limitation of the profits to a fair return on the actual cost less depreciation of the property in use at each period of rate adjustment.

(b) Sale of the current at the same price, considering amount and load factor, to every distributing company, whether publicly or privately owned, within reach of the transmission lines or at the State line to any company transmitting to another State.

(c) In view of the decision, however, of the U. S. Supreme Court of May 16, 1924, in the Kansas Natural Gas case, whereby States are declared to have no power to control the rates for natural gas transmitted across State boundaries—and which presumably would also apply to electricity—there is strong reason for pressing a demand upon Congress to put the control of such a matter in the hands of a branch of the National Government, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission.

(d) High character, intelligence, and an eye single to the public interest on the part of all regulating bodies and courts that may be called upon to pass on regulation matters.

Whether State charters and other forms of State regulation can legally tie down a giant power company to a rate base fixed by prudent, honest investment, less depreciation, is a question of vital importance which may be differently answered in different States. Furthermore, unless a State commission can and will regulate the price at the State line for those giant power companies transmitting beyond the State, the same serious trouble will be experienced as in Ohio and Pennsylvania, where those States are halted in securing a reasonable price for natural gas. This is because producing companies, or, more accurately, drilling, gathering and pumping companies, in West Virginia are permitted by that State to sell natural gas at the State line at much more than a fair return

on the actual cost, less depreciation, of the fields, wells, pipe lines, pumping stations, etc., in the producing State.

1-B. Public Regulation—By the National Government

Just as the national government has assumed control of railroads and oil pipe lines crossing State lines, so it may have to assume control of natural gas and electric transmission lines; but with the present reaction against the increase of national functions, it is hardly worth while now to devote much attention to this. At the best it can only apply to transmission lines crossing State boundaries.

2. Public Ownership

Fulllest freedom should be given to cities, States and other public bodies to own and operate generating, transmission and distribution plants under somewhat similar, but probably more liberal, provisions, especially as to indebtedness—as are given under existing Illinois laws.

Whatever be one's views of the wisdom of public ownership with or without public operation, in any instance everyone should concede the wisdom of allowing this much home rule and public initiative to any city, or to any group of cities, or to any district or State.

Regulation is more likely to be effective, and thus the demand for public operation will be less, if the safety valve of public operation be left open. Regulating bodies will act more promptly and more in the public interest, and giant power, like other utilities, will more readily accept their decisions if the public has always open the alternative of public ownership and operation.

Limitations of time prevent my even touching upon many other important points that others will doubtless elucidate, but the above suggestions I consider of supreme importance.

ROUMANIAN LABOR MOVEMENT

The Roumanian Ministry of Labor, Cooperation and Social Insurance sent out a questionnaire some time ago to trade union organizations in order to obtain information on the development of the trade union movement. Some of the interesting results of this inquiry are summarized in Industrial and Labor Information, the weekly publication of the International Labor Office. At the end of 1923 there were two types of trade union organizations, namely, organizations grouped in unions or federations, and free or unaffiliated unions. There were 17 workers' unions of the first type with 59,743 members, and 93 unaffiliated workers' unions with 18,463 members. Practically all those in federated or affiliated unions came from the industrial and manufacturing classes of workers.

Wages Paid by the Boston Elevated Railway Company To Electrical Workers															
Craft & Classification.....	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	2c extra	Agree	War Board	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
5-1-13	5-1-14	5-1-15	5-1-16	5-1-17	5-1-18	Compensa-	5-1-18	Award	5-1-18	11-1-19	11-1-20	11-1-21	11-1-22	11-1-23	7-28-23
to	to	to	to	to	tion	3-1-18	to	6-15-18	to	to	to	to	to	to	
5-1-14	5-1-15	5-1-16	5-1-17	5-1-18	to	5-1-18	6-15-18	11-1-18	11-1-19	11-1-20	11-1-21	11-1-22	11-1-23	7-28-23	
Electrical Workers															
No. 104 (Cont.)															
Sub-station Opts.....	.35	.35	.36	.37	.39	.40	.5125	.625	.775	.90	.835	.90			
Sub-station Opts.....	.32	.32	.33	.34	.36	.37	.475								
Sub-station Opts.....	.30	.30	.30												
Sub-station Opts.....	.28	.28													
Maintenance Elects.....															
Asst. Switchboardman.....									.80	.93	.865	.93			
Asst. Maintenance Elects.....									.65						
Switchboardmen .....									.72	.84	.78	.84			
Line Foremen.....									.775	.90	.835	.90			
Special Cableman.....									.78125	1.06	.985	1.06			
Head Cablemen.....									.6875	.87	.81	.87			
Head Cablemen.....									.82						
So. Boston and Lin Opts.....									.80	.96	.89	.96			
Dewey Square P. S. Opts.....										.93	.865	.93			

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL LABOR IN THE ANCIENT WORLD

LLOYD M. CROSGRAVE

Lecturer Workers' Study Classes, Special Representative, Workers' Education Bureau

I. The Ancient World

MAN has been upon the earth for hundreds of thousands of years. The knowledge that we have of him, however, is very slight except for the last 7,000 years. We therefore speak of all of man's doings prior to 7,000 years ago as belonging to the "prehistoric world."

From about 5000 B. C. to 500 A. D. extends the so-called "ancient world," an era concerning which we know much more than we do about what occurred during prehistoric times, although the records that we have of it are in the main very few. We know much more about the latter part of this period than we do about the first part.

It was a long expanse of time of course extending over more than 5,000 years, yet it was very brief indeed compared with the countless thousands of years which go to make up the prehistoric part of man's existence on earth.

The civilization of the ancient world bordered mainly upon the Mediterranean Sea, in southern Europe, western Europe, western Asia and northern Africa.

It was a city civilization. There were no nations in the modern sense, and the normal community was a walled town or city, independent of other towns or cities except as it conquered them or was conquered by them. It lived in the main upon what it manufactured within its own gates and upon what it produced on the land in the immediate neighborhood.

To describe accurately the labor of this period would be impossible.

(1) Our records of even its kings and noblemen are very slight and but little was said of workers. The Egyptians, for instance did not build pyramids to house the bodies of deceased artisans nor did they leave tablets of stone telling about them. Indeed, in the words of Professor James Harvey Robinson, one of our leading American historians, "When the curtain of civilization first rises, we behold ten thousand slaves at work building a pyramid to a dead king."

(2) This period is so long (over twice as long as the Christian era) that there was time for extremely varied developments to take place in the labor world. There are few general statements that would fit all parts of this period.

(3) The races that lived at this time differed from each other in many respects. Statements made about one do not necessarily apply to another.

There are, however, a few well authenticated characteristics that we know applied to labor in the ancient world. These are important for us to bear in mind for they

have to do with our own ancestors and they help us to judge whether or not we have made progress and are making progress.

II. Industries Were Not Highly Developed

In prehistoric days, before the ancient era, man's attention was occupied mainly in taking products of nature that grew wild and in making war with surrounding tribes. He did not know how to manufacture any but the crudest stone weapons and he knew little of agriculture. He could hunt, fish, harvest wild fruits and vegetables, and he could make raids on neighboring peoples.

By the dawn of history, however, two important advances had been made. These were not sudden nor were they uniformly rapid among the different peoples. They were:

(1) Learning how to carry on a crude cultivation of the soil.

(2) Learning how to manufacture and thus carry on industry.

Much progress was made in tilling the soil and in manufacture during the period of Ancient History, but compared with modern achievements, little indeed was done.

All power had to be furnished by human beings or domestic animals. Not even sailing vessels were extensively made use of, the larger vessels being propelled by long rows of galley slaves pulling at oars. There was no machinery—only tools, and these were very inefficient. The arts of husbandry, animal breeding, etc., were but poorly developed according to our standards.

Nevertheless, the fact that farming, manufacturing, water transportation, etc., had come into existence was a real revolution in the story of the human race. It was possible to have a very much higher "standard of living" than ever before. Things could be enjoyed that were never dreamed of before. There was no longer the dependence upon nature that had caused people to starve when there was the slightest interference with the natural supply of food.

III. Trade Was Very Restricted

Trade between different parts of the ancient world was very small. This was due:

(1) To the fact that no one district produced much more than it required for its own maintenance so that it had little to sell.

(2) To the lack of safety for fleets and caravans. Pirates and robbers were very numerous.

(3) To the limited means of transportation that existed. But little could be car-

ried other than luxuries that included much value in small volume.

(4) To the difficulties that existed in getting the money of one city exchanged for the money of another.

The small extent of commerce would have prevented the manufacture of goods on a large scale even if a knowledge existed of how to do so. Each city had to maintain itself for the most part, by its own products. There was no room for specialization in order that large quantities of goods might be used in trade. The result was a comparatively small production of goods in proportion to the energy expended, although much progress had been made from earlier times.

Athens, Carthage and Rome, indeed, received large quantities of goods from other places but these were largely in the form of tribute from conquered cities and provinces and little was returned for them.

Any peaceful commerce at all, however, was an improvement over the times when man manufactured nothing for trade and when every stranger was an enemy.

IV. Slavery Characterized the Ancient World

In prehistoric times prior to the ancient world there was little slavery. The defeated in battle were slain. The women and children of the conquered village were either killed or else were adopted into the tribe.

There was, indeed, very little for slaves to do. The warriors of the tribe saw to the hunting and the fighting. The simple domestic arts and the very limited agriculture were attended to by the women. Slaves would not, in general, have paid for their maintenance.

In time, however, there came a more extended husbandry. There also came to be built walled cities within which limited manufactures could be carried on.

With the beginning of the prehistoric period, therefore, we find that it had become worth while to spare the lives of prisoners of war and to allow them to work for their living. Slaves were secured in other ways as well—criminals were made slaves instead of being executed; debtors became slaves to their creditors if they could not meet their obligations; slave hunting expeditions were planned and carried out; the children of slaves were continued in this station in life.

V. The Introduction of Slavery Marked a Great Advance in Civilization

Slavery is regarded today as so injurious to all concerned—as being so degrading to the slave and so unproductive as a form of labor—that it is universally condemned in the modern world.

It well illustrates the fact, however, that nothing is absolutely good or absolutely bad.

Slavery was a very good thing indeed compared with what had gone before.

(1) The lives of conquered populations were spared, whereas, before, they had been massacred.

(2) Peoples of more backward civilization were thus brought into contact with people of higher civilization. It meant much to a tribe from the interior of Asia Minor to be transported to Athens or Rome, even though they went as slaves.

(3) The system of slavery furnished the means whereby much larger quantities of goods could be produced than ever before. It led to a cessation of the constant struggle for existence that had characterized prehistoric man, and it enabled some at least of the population to have leisure for further developments of the arts.

(4) Slavery was "natural" whether or not man could have developed from a hunter to a farmer or manufacturer, without the use of slaves, would be difficult to say but so far as we know, he has not done so.

Slavery, then, marks a distinct forward step in the history of a human race, although, fortunately, the race has at last taken a step still more in advance. It would be hard to find any institution, however, that was not better than what had gone before—not better, perhaps, for every individual but better for the race as a whole. Slavery was no exception.

VI. Slavery Was Not Universal

In the large cities, especially, there were numerous free artisans as well as slaves. These were men who had bought their freedom from their masters, had had it bequeathed to them, or had risen in some other way. It is not true that all work in the ancient world was performed by slaves. Most of it was, but in the more advanced cities, during the latter part of this period, the free artisans were an important part of the population.

VII. Slavery Varied Widely

To say that a man was a "slave" in Athens might mean anything concerning his position in life other than that he was not free. He might be toiling in the mines or chained to an oar in a galley, with ceaseless toil and the utmost privation confronting him; on the other hand he might be the trusted administrator of the extensive estates of his master; or he might be a workman who paid an annual amount to his master and was in most respects free.

The institution of slavery was so widespread that people did not conceive of a society where it did not exist. It was regarded as part of the natural order as, indeed, it was. (The "natural order," of course, being a changing order, so that a thing that is "natural" now may not be so in a short time.)

Summary

I. We know very little about labor in the

ancient world because we know little about the ancient world as a whole, and because the records of that period, brief as they are, give less attention to those who toiled than they did to other classes in society.

II. We know that slavery characterized the labor of the ancient world and was the typical condition for the worker to be in. However, it was by no means universal, as is often asserted.

III. We know that slavery, as an institution, was a great advance over what had gone before in prehistoric days. It marked the beginning of mercy shown to enemies; it was the result of the starting of regular industry, instead of mere hunting and fishing; it was, apparently, an inevitable step in the upward movement of mankind.

IV. We know that in spite of the fact that the civilization of the ancient world was able to supply their peoples with many commodities that were never dreamed of before, yet the standard of living of those days, for most people, was very low indeed. There was little knowledge of how to produce wealth efficiently; there was little commerce and that was, in the main, concerned with luxuries; a large part of people's attention was taken up with offensive and defensive war.

So far as labor was concerned, the ancient world was a period of excessive toil. The worker was, as a rule a slave. The things that he was permitted to consume were very few indeed.

Yet the ancient world meant a great step forward for labor. It made it possible

for the first time, for labor to exist at all—for man to live by regular industry. It enabled much more wealth to be produced than ever before and it set standards of living that were undreamed of before.

Slavery then, is a good example of the fact that is impressed upon us by nearly every institution—namely, that nothing is inherently good or inherently bad. Slavery was far better than the institutions that preceded it; slavery had many thousands of years of existence; slavery has been succeeded by higher forms of labor, so that it is now regarded as an evil.

In the upward movement of mankind, there is eternal change and that which is an improvement today should be used as a ladder upon which to climb to still higher things tomorrow.

References:

Upon Labor in the Ancient World, read the following:

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MINNESOTA BOASTS PREMIER COOPERATIVE COMMUNITY

Introducing you to Rothsay, Minn., America's premier cooperative community. There are nearly a million chances against one that you have not the good fortune to live at Rothsay, in the famed Minnesota lakes region, but the inspiration which comes from its success in making cooperation a vital factor in nearly every branch of business will spur other American communities on to similar achievements.

Rothsay and the surrounding countryside crowded into the town's biggest hall the other day just to prove, as the chairman said, that "we are all members of one big cooperative family." In the program which lasted from morning till evening, every branch of Rothsay's cooperative movement was reviewed. How the Creamery Co-op had been the mainstay of the farmers in the past few bad years; how the Co-op store had beaten the profit out of prices and saved the community thousands of dollars; how the Co-op shipping invariably obtained higher prices for livestock than individual shippers received; and what enormous quantities of grain had been handled through the Co-op elevator this year; these successes were all reviewed by the managers entrusted with the various coopera-

tives. And still the story of cooperation in this Minnesota village was not all told, for every household could report some helpful service it had received from these Co-op enterprises.

Every branch of cooperation in Minnesota has leaped ahead in the past few years, except in the dairy line, and that is already so well organized by the Minnesota Co-operative Creameries that there is nothing left to organize. This Association, it was revealed, had done a \$1,000,000 business this year in handling machinery and supplies alone, of which \$100,000 is to be returned to members on January 1 as a cooperative dividend. Through insistent educative work for quality products, Minnesota cooperative butter is so good that it commands a premium price on the market now, while the majority of all milk produced by members rates 92 per cent or better, an unusually high standard.

These progressive cooperators even own their own paper, the Fergus Falls Weekly Farm Press, which serves the cooperatives of all Ottertail county. "We need a press of our own to defend our enterprises when these reach dimensions that become menacing to big business," the cooperator-editor told his audience.

BROTHER GREEN AND BROTHER NOONAN ARE APPROPRIATELY INAUGURATED AS PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

THE invitations read: "The Resident Executive Officers of the International Organization and Departments of the American Federation of Labor request the Presence of (Mr. and Mrs. Union Man) at a Reception and Dinner in honor of William Green, president, and James P. Noonan, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and George F. Hedrick, president, and William J. Tracy, secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, Tuesday evening, January 20, 1925."

The setting was the spacious, tasteful dining room of the Hotel Hamilton, Washington, a hotel union-equipped from kitchen to foyer.

The master of the show was "our Jim O'Connell," ideally fitted for toastmaster with his nimble satiric wit and sane command of sentiment. The guests numbered about 600, representatives from nearly every State of the union and several foreign countries.

Not without its touch of gravity as the first official gathering of the American Federation of Labor family, since the passing of Samuel Gompers, the guests bowed in silence for a moment out of respect for their lost leader.

Brother Hedrick was introduced by President O'Connell of the Metal Trades Department. Hedrick spoke of the problems that faced the building trades, promising to hold the gains made by this great body of workmen, and pledged himself to seek peaceful settlement of disputes and jurisdictional controversies. He was followed by his colleague Tracy, who also was given a humorous introduction by the toastmaster: "It is fitting that a representative of the plumbers be treasurer, they know how to get the money, you know." Tracy made a cool, clever speech reinforcing the remarks of Hedrick.

Jim Noonan, who followed, was press-agented as "one who knew how to light up the dark places." Jim won his hearers by his verbal grace, and mellow wisdom. "I understand," he said, "that the post ten-

dered me was offered as recognition of the organization that I have the honor to represent, and not as a personal compliment to myself, and I was glad to accept because it was a recognition that is desirable for a craft that is engaged in all of the industries and has met the most complex problems of the labor movement. The age of individualism is past. If Napoleon had been in the late war, he never would have got past a colonelcy."

It was left to Matthew Woll, fifth vice president of the Federation, to speak for the Executive Council. With cool deliberateness yet with passionate earnestness, he recounted the successes of the trade union policies husbanded by the past administration. He predicted that they would be maintained because they are "sane, constructive and progressive." He affirmed that the policies are sound because they arise out of the Federation as a whole in convention assembled, and meant the preservation of representative government.

At the conclusion of Woll's address, Frank Morrison, secretary, was called upon to read a communication from Honorable James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, who had expected to be present, but was prevented by the untimely death of a friend. Secretary Davis praised the "sane policies" of trade unionism, and congratulated the federation on securing its new officials.

As President Green rose at a late hour to give his prepared address, he was greeted with cheers and applause. He recalled the fact that the past of the American Federation of Labor had been an "era of struggle." He visioned the present as an era of "construction and progress" where labor unionism is accepted by legislators, many employers, sociologists and philosophers as a creative force in industry. He sounded the keynote of his policy as one which would continue to elevate the wage-earning class by securing high wages, and reasonable hours, to make contracts sacred, and press down hard on organization. He urged the reasonableness of education, and promised to carry labor union philosophy to every man, woman, and child of America.

GOMPERS MEMORIAL—BEWARE OF UNAUTHORIZED MEMORIAL COMMITTEES APPEALING FOR FUNDS

Washington, D. C., January 22, 1925.

To the Officers of National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies, Local Unions and A. F. of L. Organizers.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: In accordance with the instructions of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, I have appointed a committee to

have charge of the work of designing and creating a memorial in honor of our beloved late president, Samuel Gompers. On this committee I have appointed Secretary Frank Morrison, Treasurer Daniel J. Tobin and Vice Presidents Frank Duffy, Matthew Woll and James Wilson.

A number of sporadic, unauthorized and self-styled memorial committees already are at work collecting money under the



IN MEMORIAM



Bro. John Force, L. U. No. 675

Whereas the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our beloved brother, John Force; and

Whereas Local Union No. 675, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and loyal brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a union in brotherly love, extend our deepest, heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, and that the charter be draped for a period of thirty days in due respect to the memory of one of our most beloved brothers.

V. TIGHE,
Press Secretary.

Bro. Warren Covey, L. U. No. 28

Whereas Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, has called from our midst, our beloved brother, Warren Covey, at the early age of twenty years; and

Whereas we deeply regret the loss of this true and loyal brother, one of our finest young men and a credit to our organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family; that they be spread upon the minutes of this meeting of our Local Union and a copy be sent to our journal for publication and that our charter be draped for thirty days.

W. S. CROFT,
EARL GILL,
W. C. JONES.

Bro. J. T. Gordon, L. U. No. 4

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty to call in a sudden manner by electrocution, Bro. J. T. Gordon; be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local Union No. 4, hereby extend to the family of the deceased brother their heartiest sympathy on this sad occasion; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days out of respect for the deceased member.

A. LESTER TAYLOR,
Press Secretary.

Bro. R. Reilly, L. U. No. 4

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother, R. Reilly; be it

Resolved: That Local Union No. 4 extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in memory of our deceased brother. May his soul rest in peace.

A. LESTER TAYLOR,
Press Secretary.

Bro. I. Brennan, L. U. No. 4

Whereas it has been the will of our Almighty Maker to call from our midst our beloved brother I. Brennan; be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 4 extend to the bereaved relatives and family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in memory of our deceased brother, and his soul rest in peace.

A. LESTER TAYLOR,
Press Secretary.

Bro. J. J. McCarty, L. U. No. 4

Whereas we the members of Local Union No. 4 do in brotherly love pay tribute to the memory of Bro. J. J. McCarty by expressing our sorrow at our loss and extend to his family our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement.

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to his memory.

A. LESTER TAYLOR,
Press Secretary.

Bro. John Zerr, L. U. No. 101

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to call from his loved ones our esteemed brother, John Zerr, who has passed away after a brief illness; and

Whereas his death leaves a lasting memory in the hearts of his many friends and his fellow workmen in the Bureau of Electrical Operation of the City of Cincinnati, where he was a member of Local No. 101 for many years; and

Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of the companionship of so kind and faithful a friend and brother, though we question not the Divine calling, nevertheless we mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 101 extend their heartfelt sympathy to his dear family and friends in their hour of bereavement.

LOUIS HELFERICH,
CHAS. BALLMEYER,
C. SWEENEY.

Bro. O. McSpadden, L. U. No. 309

Whereas the Almighty Creator in His wisdom has seen fit to cut down, in the prime of his manhood, our esteemed and respected brother and associate, O. McSpadden; and

Whereas in the death of Brother McSpadden, Local Union No. 309 has sustained the loss of an honored member, a capable officer and the members a true friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow our head in humble submission to the Divine will, we mourn no less the taking away of our beloved associate; and our heartfelt condolence is extended his beloved wife and the members of his family and we commend them to the loving care of Him, who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our organization, that a copy be sent to his widow and a copy to the I. O. for publication in the Worker. And as a further token of respect, the charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

R. L. WEGENER.

Bro. Guy Thompson, L. U. No. 193

Whereas it is with deep regret that Local Union No. 193, I. B. E. W., is called upon to record the death of Bro. Guy Thompson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a union in brotherly love pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow, and extend our sympathy to his family in this their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to his memory and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to our

official journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

R. B. THOMPSON,
A. F. HUGHES,
A. M. THORNTON.

Bro. Harry J. Solliday, L. U. No. 2

Whereas the Almighty God in His wisdom has thought fit to call from our midst our esteemed brother and press secretary, Harry J. Solliday, it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 2, record the loss that has come to us in the death of our associate.

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 2, extend to his wife and relatives our heartfelt sympathy and we hereby order our charter draped for thirty days as a tribute to his memory and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the International Office for publication in the Worker and spread on the minutes of our Local Union.

DAVIES TAYLOR,
CHAS. WADE,
DAN. KNOLL.

Bro. Christ Lippoldt, L. U. No. 195

Whereas it has been the will of our Almighty Maker to call from our midst our esteemed brother, Christ Lippoldt, and

Whereas Local Union No. 195, has lost a true and loyal member; be it therefore

Resolved, That we as a union in brotherly affection extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to his family in their bereavement and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family,

and the Official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union as a dedication to his memory.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Bro. Joseph T. Tracey, L. U. No. 124

Whereas there has passed from among us, our fellow worker, Bro. Joseph T. Tracey, and Whereas Local Union, No. 124, I. B. E. W., has lost a faithful brother; be it

Resolved, That we, members of Local Union No. 124, tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

E. W. KAUFMAN,
Rec. Sec.

Bro. L. E. Grandjean, L. U. No. 474

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 474, assembled in regular meeting, do in brotherly love pay tribute to the memory of our deceased brother, L. E. Grandjean, by expressing our sorrow at the loss of a true and loyal member and extend to his wife and family their deepest sympathy in their hour of sorrow; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy spread on the minutes and published in our official journal.

POLK BYRD,
S. W. WHITE,
AARON DEAN

NOTICES

Anyone, knowing the whereabouts of Eugene Belott (sometimes known as Charles King), age between 50 and 53; hair, sandy brown at the time of disappearance; height, 5 feet, 10 inches; weight, 160; city, Springfield, Ohio; line of work, lineman-electrician, will please notify Richard M. Belott, 3850 N. Sunnyside Ave., Chicago, Ill. He is very desirous of getting in touch with the above who is his father.

Local Union No. 413 has put into effect Article 24, Section 9; no traveling cards accepted, owing to a large number of members being out of work.

Fraternally yours,
R. EDWARDS,
Recording Secretary, Local No. 413.

The International Office would very much appreciate information from any local union or member concerning E. H. Umstead. Information of deep interest to him is held by us. His description is as follows: Height, approximately 5 feet, 8 inches; weight, approximately 165 pounds; hair, dark, mixed with grey; eyes, color unknown, but one is crossed, or in some manner defective; inside wireman, first class; employed, McKellar Electric Company before the strike, and with their successors, the Wiring Contract Company, Jos. Barnett, Mgr., after the strike up to date of leaving Huntington, W. Va.

Locals No. 397 and No. 677, of the Panama Canal Zone, invite all the delegates and

their families to the Seattle Convention of the Brotherhood to either go via the Canal Zone or return home from the convention via the Canal Zone.

The locals have appointed an entertainment committee for both ends of the Canal so as to assure all who come that they will be taken care of and shown through all the operations of the great Canal.

Special rates can be arranged if groups are traveling together either way.

Any further information desired by any local union or any delegate to the coming Convention will be cheerfully given if they will communicate with F. W. Hallin, Box 88, Cristobal, C. Z., Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

CREDIT UNIONS SEEK LEGAL STANDING

Nine State Legislatures will consider credit union bills before adjournment this spring in order to increase the present number of 19 States which sanction small groups of wage earners and producers pooling their savings for mutual benefit. In West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma, Washington and California, cooperators are laying before their legislators suitable bills, many of which undoubtedly will be passed. There is no good argument against credit unions, and the only reason some States may not be accommodated with credit union laws is because of the inefficiency of their legislatures.

Mattoon, Ill., is building a new municipal electric power house.

EFFECTIVE SPEAKING

READ OUR NEW \$5.00 OFFER

Don't "hem and haw." Don't stumble and fumble. Don't be a bore. Don't sit anchored to your chair. Learn to speak out. Learn to command respect.

Learn to defend your views and the labor movement. Learn how to overcome nervousness and embarrassment. Be clear cut and effective in your speech.

Our business is to develop good speakers in the Labor Movement. We are strictly a non-profit labor institution. Our method is simple and easy—a child can understand it. It is bound to improve you greatly.

Hundreds of union men—many of them high labor officials—in 30 states and in 7 provinces of Canada, have purchased our short and simple course in speaking, written by H. H. Broach. A number of unions and central labor bodies have made group purchases.

It is especially prepared for wage workers. It has stood the test and met universal approval.

The course includes 10 lesson books, accompanied by a big speech and scrap-book, containing all kinds of labor speeches. It also contains material on parliamentary practice, how to conduct meetings and conferences, how to use a library, along with a wealth of material for arguments, debates and the preparation of speeches for all occasions. The printing and covering are of a high order. The complete course is sent at once.

The Locomotive Engineers' Journal for December, 1924, declares, "Any union man who wants to become an effective public speaker will find this course an invaluable aid."

John P. Frey, editor of the Moulders' Journal, calls it "a most commendable course."

Donald Richberg, counsel for railroad shopmen, and scores of labor officials throughout the country, commend the course most highly.

Hundreds have written us saying they could not pay the price of \$14.00. To reach these, and others like them, the price has been reduced to the unprecedented low sum of \$5.00.

This new price is much below cost (and this is no press agent's story) and is made possible because of generous assistance given this Bureau by labor groups interested in Workers' Education.

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EDITORIAL



Organize The Unorganized A wise, militant note was struck by President William Green at the dinner tendered to him and other new officials of the A. F. of L. last month by the trade unionists of Washington. "As I survey the situation," President Green declared, "I am impressed with this fact that the work of organization and education must be carried on in every unorganized field and in every community in thorough-going vigorous fashion. * * * Organize the unorganized must be our slogan. It is a work for humanity, for only through the independence and freedom which comes through organization can men and women reach that standard of life and living commensurate with American citizenship and enjoy in full measure a happy life."

Never truer, wiser words than those fell from a statesman's lips!

Bosses And Workers Too often the Boss thinks the man who does the job has only a strong back and a weak mind. The truth is the man on the job often sees ways to improve service that the Boss can't possibly see. Otto S. Beyer, consulting engineer in charge of the B. & O. cooperative plan, states that 5,000 suggestions for the improvement of the service have been received from the workers themselves. "Seventy per cent of these improvements have been found practical and put into effect," he adds.

Think of it. More than 3,500 practical improvements on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in a year's time all because the Boss was willing to listen to the man on the job.

Think of the good suggestions—literally millions of them—going to waste in every industry in the country merely because industry is organized on an autocratic plan.

The Crisis Lincoln Saw "I see in the near future," said Lincoln in 1864, "a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people, until all wealth is segregated into few hands and the Republic destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war."

What Lincoln feared has actually taken place. In 1915, 2 per cent of the people—the rich—owned 60 per cent of the nation's wealth; 33 per cent of the people—the middle class—owned 35 per cent of the wealth; and 65 per cent of the people—the poor—owned 5 per cent of the wealth—according to Professor Willard F. King, a diagnosis approved by the U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations.

In 1919, Basil Manly, the most active man on this Commission, showed that the 2 per cent owned over 70 per cent of the wealth, and that the wage workers—65 per cent of the people—owned less than 3 per cent.

Today, competent authorities estimate that 60 per cent of the people are only a week away from the poorhouse; that millions must

work today in order to eat tomorrow; that nearly 90 millions haven't a penny in a savings bank; that throughout the crowded sections of the country, six and eight people—sometimes as high as twelve—are compelled to sleep in single rooms intended for only two occupants.

And—not considering the plight of defenseless children—all this is in the best country in the world. God pity those in the worst.

Yes, it appears—as Lincoln feared—that the poor are getting poorer, and the rich richer. But cheer up. You have Mr. Coolidge and Dawes; you can still chew gum and go to the movies, and we still have a Republic left—even if only in name. So on with the dance! It's all too thrilling.

Time for Plain Speaking An enterprising reporter goes to Victor Murdock, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and asks: "Why does the world hate America? Why do European editors berate us, Asiatic speakers denounce us and South American business men discriminate against us?"

Mr. Murdock replies, and declares, among other things: "We have become the most powerful nation in the world, and nobody loves an all-powerful neighbor. People abroad compare us to Rome and predict that, like Rome, we shall decay and fall to pieces. It's worth thinking about—that comparison." The remedy for America's sins, Mr. Murdock continues, is "more soul," "cultural and spiritual leadership," "more Christianity," and other vague and well-meaning generalities.

We feel like saying, "Vic, stop kidding us. Let's be realistic."

What is needed is not "more soul" in America, but plain speaking, frank admission of imperialistic aims, acknowledgment of invading power of capital. The rest of the world hates America because we are invading their preserves with our dollars.

Take Canada. Canada has been traditionally friendly to us. But according to a dispatch to the Manchester Guardian, "Activity in the last year or two of American power interests in Canada indicate the possibility of a changed situation." And Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, complains that concealed enemies are fighting the expansion of the publicly owned water power development. He declares the situation very grave and calls on "organized labor and other progressive organizations who believe in the public ownership and democratic control of public utilities" to rally to the protection of the Ontario development. Sir Adam Beck declares that there is a conspiracy on the part of the American Power Trust to get control of the publicly owned plant in Ontario.

Here is only one in a thousand incidents that indicates the militant power of American capital. It is this power and its misuse that makes weaker nations fear us, and fearing us, hate us. It is this habit of American money of going where it is not invited that breeds wars. It is this about which we should take off the soft pedal and talk plainly.

A Sad Procession We are almost sick of parades. They are next to useless. They arouse silly—sometimes vicious—hopes and enthusiasm. But the French have just shown us a new kind of parade—one that really justifies itself. War's pitiful wrecks—25,000 of them—lately paraded down Champs Elysee—lined with many thousands of weeping spectators. On crutches, on stretchers,

in carriages, the blind, armless, legless, noseless, and chinless made their way. The blind were led by children; and one faithful wife carried her legless husband on her back.

It was perhaps the most heart-touching, tear-compelling spectacle ever presented to the gaze of man. At a glance it vividly told the ghastly, gruesome horrors and tragedies of the god of war—the bloody curse of women and children—the devourer of men—the wrecker of homes, and the breaker of hearts.

If we had our way this sad procession would be repeated in America. We would put all bloodthirsty patriots in front seats and then turn out the lunatic asylums and crowded hospitals on Armistice Day, and march the raving maniacs, the shattered, shell-shocked, gas riddled, armless, legless, faceless, and deformed war veterans down the main street of every city in the land—to the tune of a funeral march.

This would give us a taste of the real thing. It would give us something of the real picture—not the one we see on posters and in the movies. It would remind us of the terrible realities of war. It would make the long distance patriots shiver with horror.

And it might eventually cause the people to force everyone who talks, writes or votes in favor of war, to be the first one to offer himself up for slaughter.

Brass Buttoned Bunk “We must keep our war memories alive throughout America,” recently yelled a War General to a cheering mob of profit-mad manufacturers. Yes, we should keep our war memories alive. We should remember the mad waving of bloody shirts—the cries of hate—the lying, idiotic, sickening tales—that everyone who did not spread lies or believe lies was in danger of the vengeance of liars—and scared, insane people running in all directions, none daring to speak the truth.

We should remember the swarms of sneaks and stool pigeons—the howling, bloodthirsty mobs—the wholesale graft and grab, plundering and looting—the scoundrels hiding behind the flag who bled the country while the country bled its youth—the handshakes and good-byes, the butchering and blood, the stretchers, lunatic asylums, hospitals and graves—and the tears and taxes.

Yes, these are the war memories that should be kept alive—not those of the professional, brass-buttoned, brass-headed slaughterers.

Differences Of Opinion This office receives various letters from members attacking others saying, “So and So are full of bunk. They are thick-headed, pig-headed, stubborn and intolerant. They are radicals. They are crooked.”

Of course, we have many who are full of bunk, simply saturated with it. Every institution has—even Churches. This is quite to be expected in a world riddled with bunk—in a world full of ignorance and intolerance—in a world of fear, cursed with narrow, vicious minds.

But our job is not to condemn those loaded with bunk. Our job is to de-bunk them—to get them to throw the bunk out of their heads and use their minds as thinking machines.

Our job is not to hate those who are thick-headed and intolerant. Our job is to do our utmost to pry open their minds, to let in a little fresh air, light and sunshine.

And our job is not to attack or be suspicious of those who differ from us, or down those who know more about a subject than we do.

We must always remember that it is quite possible for others to differ from us in all honesty. It is quite possible that others know more about certain things than we do; and others are just as likely to be right as we.

The personal attack is always the poorest one. People resent it. It is the lowest ground a man can take. When you talk about a man's ideas—when you show where he is wrong, that your views are truer and sounder than his—then you will get somewhere.

Of course, some men are hopeless. They cannot differ from you without bellowing, swelling up like a sick pup or changing their color. They have no reason, and to argue with them, as Paine said, is like giving medicine to the dead. The best thing to do is let them alone.

We cannot hope to cure such diseased minds. But we can keep our own minds open. We can be quick to admit our errors when shown to be wrong. We can be ready for any bit of truth that comes our way. We can recognize facts and adjust ourselves to them. We can look upon a fact as a friend, not an enemy.

We perhaps cannot know all the truth about certain things or persons. But we can be truthful. We can investigate. We can be at least half way fair. We can despise petty advantage. And we can refuse to hate anybody—for life is too short and sweet. Besides, hatred causes sour stomach.

A Way To Organize Here is a good way to organize—an effective way: One of our Locals had tried all methods—held the usual meetings and smokers, listened to speeches, etc.—but all in vain. Finally—upon advice of this office—a different method was used. No further organization meetings were held. No more speeches were made. No more were invited to join. The Local Executive Board was put in full charge.

This is the plan they followed:

1. The Executive Board—with full power to act—proceeded to obtain the names and addresses of all men eligible to membership. These names were obtained in various ways—through other members, from the telephone directory, from the city directory, from inside sources, etc.

2. One member of the Board—whose honesty and loyalty were unquestioned—was put in charge of receiving, sorting and filing all names obtained.

3. As soon as the names and addresses had been obtained and properly filed, a piece of literature was mailed to each prospective member. This was done once a week for a period of five weeks.

4. On one occasion the prospect would be mailed copies of agreements of some nearby Locals having good conditions. Next he would be sent something about our insurance benefits, and the insurance and sick benefits of the Local. Then he would be sent the short statements of prominent men, telling why workers should organize. Then more agreements and organization literature would follow.

5. Not one word was said asking a prospective member to join the Local. The name or number of the Local was never mentioned. All matter was sent in plain envelopes. No return address was given.

6. After the five weeks of mailing was up, two different committees—with only two members on each—were sent to visit the homes of the prospects. Following each visit, the committees would make a report to the man in charge of the names and addresses and each prospect would be checked.

7. Each prospect was told that his name and application would

be kept secret; that his application would be acted on by the Executive Board and not read before the union meeting until such time as agreeable and advisable; and that he would not have to appear before any meeting until the advisable time.

This plan, needless to say, brought decided results—results far beyond anything hoped for by the Local. In a few weeks two-thirds of the unorganized had been brought in to the Local. The “impossible” had been done. Now the Local is preparing, with consent of the new members, to bring all of them together and enter into negotiations for wages and conditions long past due them.

The reasons for success of this plan are readily seen: It paves the way for the Visiting Committees. It saves a lot of time and argument. All fear of a man being discriminated against or discharged is removed. His name is kept secret until a sufficient number of the others have been obtained and are ready to do business. Thus he is given a feeling of security; and the boss does not know what to do.

Now we come to this question: Do you want a strong, effective Local as Chicago, New York, Cleveland and other points have? Will you press this matter before your local union at once? When you get the Local to act, will you tell us so that we may send you organizing literature and offer what other help that lies within our power?

The day of the Electrical Worker is yet to come. Our industry is just in its infancy. Steinmetz, Edison and other great minds have predicted the day when electricity will be as common as running water; when electricity will do away with all back-breaking drudgery; when it will perform practically all labor and bring on a four-hour day for the wage workers.

The possibilities for our future are tremendous. No other trade or calling is placed in such a favored position as ours. None can begin to render such service as we.

But we positively must organize the vast army of unorganized electrical workers who are now riding on our backs—stealing the things we create. This responsibility we cannot escape. So we again appeal to you to do your very utmost to help this office in this task.

A New Department That little instrument known as the Transmitter is mighty useful. Without it the sender at one end, and the receiver at the other, of the high-powered circuit would be out of luck. The Transmitter brings them together.

For this reason the editor is venturing to call a new department instituted for the first time this month the Transmitter. It is a small department, but very important. It is designed to bring in information that the readers have which the International Office needs. The editor knows that International Office will be benefited by this information, which readers can supply, and in time the office will be relaying the stuff back to the Locals, completing the circuit to the advancement of the organization.

The information requested in this department should be given very serious consideration by the whole membership, as the organization will find it very important. It is to be used in the very best interests of the members, namely, for improvement of conditions, for beneficial legislation—and in the activities of the organization in bringing public service corporations in agreement with the Brotherhood.



CORRESPONDENCE



AN OLD TIMER

Editor:

In reading over the letters in the *WORKER*, I see a letter from Henry C. King, press secretary of Local Union No. 850, from Lubbock, Texas, that complains of not seeing the names of any of the old twisters that he knew in the days gone by.

As a member who has always been in good standing since 1901 I miss some of the old names myself, such as "Roughneck" Pruitt, "Deacon" Meyrick, "Buck" Lee, Jack Duffy, Tommy Malone, Danny Binkley, "Indian" Keyes, Hi Smith, Bill Campbell, Frank Schadle, Tom Bill, and Clay Epperson, and my old pals, Claude Martin and "Shorty" Pollard.

I wonder if it makes them homesick when they see these names. If you can find space in next month's *WORKER*, let Tom and Clay recall the old days. I wonder if they remember 5th and Nolans; Martin's at 5th and Wyandotte; Spaulding's, where Fred Munyon tended bar; Dance & Tissues; Al Trot's, at 16th and Grand; and Old Tom Davis' Place at 18th and 19th on Grand Avenue in Kansas City, in the old days?

Had better blow a fuse or you will think this the ranting of a doddering old fossil. With best wishes to yourself and the I. B. E. W., I am

Sincerely and fraternally,

E. A. HINES.

Box 550, Taft, Calif.

P. S. Better known as "Buddy" Hines or "The Leavenworth Kid."

L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Personal

That the pen is mightier than the sword, as told by my old friend Napoleon, is quite true, so let it be with the noble Brutus.

However, Julius Ceasar was not an electrician even if he were of a wiry build. Now, that sounds kinda foolish so we'll stop it right now.

A typographical error seemed to make some of our I. B. E. W. Press Secretaries think No. 1 had a new one. No. Brother, slunk is only ("Red" Newman) for it should have been So long or S' lunk—and at that Bro. Mike Walsh, alias Dan Webster, thought it was skunk. Fos. Gregg, that erratic, young, bald gentleman, can eat more potato salad than a bunch of banquetters. (I heard he had enough in both pockets when he got home, to last two days). Well, we won't hold that against him this time.

You know, I wonder if Shading has night-mares on jurisdiction and long reports!

Educational

The night school class of No. 1 men at Central High School is rather small now, but when the Roosevelt High opens for night classes, there will be some real equipment and it will be of real interest to No. 1 men. At the proper time we will organize a large class.

If the President of the Missouri State Federation of Labor can see it some time, we will have a set of schools like Oklahoma.

About January 15 a new school was opened in Tulsa, Oklahoma, under the direction of the Oklahoma University extension department and known as the workers' educational movement. There are 15 to 20 such schools in Oklahoma now, and expect 30 to 40 in operation by March 1.

Wonder if John D. will donate some great sum to the workers of this country. Oooh-yes-when Geo. Boehmer can argue with Casey on an equal basis.

Editorial

I would like to see all auditoriums thrown open as public forums, where all questions that interest the citizens could be discussed. I favor a return of discussion, in public, of all issues.

It is the lack of public discussion of radicalism which leads to such discussions being carried on in whispers, and the formation of such bodies as the I. W. W.'s. If the men who advocate these things were permitted to debate their side in public, and encouraged to do so, they would soon see the fallacy of the movement.

Sport

Bob Reuppel made a fine chase in concrete in two hours flat.

The press secretary dived off a scaffold backwards when it broke and came near breaking a two-dollar bill when he hit on his wrist and hips. He is also a crack-shot. Two ex-ray shots were taken and one shot of booze and he is still happy, though married.

Stocks and Bounds

The contractors have some terrible stocks and dies.

We are bound to have plenty of work if people build.

Deaths, Etc.

Chas. Sutter, a local contractor, since '93 just found out he was dead when his picture

appeared in the morning Globe by mistake. We knew it for some time. Mr. Sutter was business agent at one time for Local No. 1. However he is still alive and smokes a shaggy stump all day.

Lost and Found

Lost—One of our helpers lost two ohms off a rotary converter last week and had to call the shop for new ones.

Found—A way to make the B. A. quit talking so much about jurisdiction—(ask some questions on signs, brothers).

Society

A man is judged by the society he keeps. If a group of gentle citizens could only see our meeting place. The atmosphere is like Philadelphia on a dizzy morning.

Real Estate

We are contemplating a new home! When ? , etc.

The Carpenters' District Council have just received plans and specifications for the erection of the stores and office building at Grand Blvd. and Cozen's avenue at a cost estimated at \$250,000 including the site.

When the Clothing Trade Unions in New York make a success of their \$1,000,000 model tenement, it will awaken the whole country.

They plan to construct buildings modern in every particular, with steam heat, hot water, light, and air from three sides, gardens and children's play grounds.

These beautiful abodes are to rent at the equivalent of \$8 to \$10 a room, or to be sold on the cooperative plan at \$1,000 for a 5 room apartment.

The undertaking is an ambitious one and there is no reason why it cannot be made successful.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., with its 2,125 model apartments, renting for \$9 a room and the Bayonne apartment houses of the Standard Oil Company have shown what can be done in this direction.

Good luck to you.

Health

Stay clear of hot wires.

Eat meat in winter. It's protection against wintry blasts. Cold weather holds less discomfort for the meat eater, because he is well fortified against the rigors of winter by the valuable protein and the fat in meat which generates bodily heat. Meat creates strength, energy and powers of resistance for cold weather.

Meat does not cause rheumatism. Meat does not give one high blood pressure.

Health insurance is a good investment.

Labor

The group council of the Associated Building interests of St. Louis, in a general

letter has suggested a sliding scale of pay-cutting to stimulate building in winter.

Only a suggestion, not a demand so far. And it's more than necessary to consider this deeply.

There is something in the wind somewhere and it is being eased gently.

This proposal calls for a reduction of about 20 per cent during the winter months, i.e., December 1 to April 1.

They say, "Contractors having accepted work on scale of the winter months and not finishing the work before April 1, would stand the loss caused by the higher wage scale." Of course this is a question of who holds the bag.

There are good and bad points to it. When I get more acquainted with this matter, I will explain my views. However, it's worth while arguing.

Work has picked up considerably in this section. Not so much in trades as in other lines.

The telephone building has not been started.

The Nugent Department store job is fairly well along, as is the Federal Reserve Bank job. Both jobs were of consequence.

Science and Invention

Chemists are trying to break open the safe that contains the wealth of the world. This safe is the atom. Wealth is the product of work, and work is the application of energy; and the most powerful and concentrated form of energy consists of balanced forces of the positive and negative electrical particles inside the atom. These are most intense in the nucleus of the atom, the sun of the atomic system. The atom of radium is in an unstable state and occasionally throws off a fragment from its nucleus at ten thousand miles a second—twenty thousand times faster than a rifle bullet. Its energy is four hundred million times greater than that of a bullet, mass for mass. If you don't believe it—count it.

There is one reputable electrician, Dr. T. F. Wall, of Sheffield University, England, who thinks it possible to excite a similar instability in the atoms of other elements, so as to get enormous streams of energy—we hope he is right.

A new cable has been laid between New York and Herta in the Azores. A new epoch in the history of cabling across the Atlantic.

The new cable is of new construction and marks the first important change in 66 years. The capacity is increased due to a wrapping over the copper wire and is an alloy of approximately 80 per cent nickel and 20 per cent iron, its name being "Permalloy." They claim it will increase the traffic capacity five times. Its construction is as follows: In the center is the copper wire, or conductor, and next to it a copper winding. Then comes the permalloy tape. Then in succession, are

layers of gutta-percha, protective covering of jute, circle of 18 steel armor wires and, last of all, tar-impregnated hemp.

The fastest cable now in operation has a speed of a little more than 300 letters a minute. This new cable during deep sea tests, which were more severe than actual service will be, has maintained a speed of more than 1,500 letters a minute.

The importance of increasing a cable's capacity five-fold is obvious. The chief handicap to high speed transmission of messages over submarine cables, as in overland telegraphy is the attenuation and distortion of the electrical impulses or waves in their passage through the long conductor.

The result is a crowding of impulses upon each other's heels, with a consequent jumbling of signals. I may explain this in detail and to simplify matters, in overland telegraphy, this difficulty is met by placing relays at various places which give fresh impulses to the waves as they travel along the circuit.

It is obvious to place relays in the bed of the ocean, and it is impossible to increase the voltage without injury to the cable.

This voltage increase was tested sometime in 1858 when the first cable was laid. A pressure of 2500 volts was used to push the messages faster and the result was that the insulation broke down and rendered the cable useless.

Cable operations over long distance is carried on by means of low potential and minute amperage. This newly completed cable power plant consists of a 50 volt battery, capable of sending a current of 1/10 of an ampere.

Batteries are used with cables, because of the necessity when dealing with such minute currents, of maintaining exact evenness and steadiness. Current does not flow continuously through a submarine cable but is sent through it in waves which are started by sending keys.

Continued next month.

Nothing in Particular

On Queen Victoria's birthday, May 24, the Niagara Falls will be permanently illuminated with twenty searchlights casting 1,320,000,000 candle power of light on the great cataract.

Sufferers from cancer of the throat need no longer fear a radical operation because it involves removal of the larynx, or "voice box," for science's latest gift to the human race is the Western Electric Mackenty artificial larynx, developed by Dr. John E. Mackenty of New York, and Dr. Harvey Fletcher of the Western Electric—A. T. & T. laboratories.

When the larynx is removed in cancer operation the windpipe is provided with an orifice in the front of the neck, to permit breathing, and the victim can make

no intelligible sounds. This artificial larynx, provided with a pair of rubber vocal cords, sets in vibration the air forced up from the lungs, and these vibrations are carried through the "pipe stem" to the mouth, where they are modified by lips, teeth, tongue and soft palate, as in ordinary speech.

Of course, outside of that you're all right.

Too Late to Classify

August Loepker returned from the Chicago Local after being away about two years.

We would like to hear from Gary Spencer and Bill Mahoney.

The press secretary is just almost worn out.—So long—(S'Lunk).

M. A. NEWMAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 4, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Editor:

Brothers, below you will read the happenings—or some of them—that have occurred in our section of the country:

Since I located here in New Orleans I often wonder if I am still in America. When you first come here it is not noticed, but after a short stay when you get to working around this place and commence to get acquainted with some of the sections and the ones that inhabit them, it is really amusing. First you are in the Irish Channel, where no police are allowed; everybody takes care of himself and as many more as he can.

Next you will find yourself in the old French quarter, a place in which you never cease finding something that will interest you.

Last, but not least, there are the "Wine heads," as they are commonly called (they are Italians and French mixed and all they can think about is to eat the best things they can find in the famous old French market and drink wine). Then while they are doing this some of them start arranging for another big spaghetti supper and more wine. One must not even cook with this Mississippi River water. My indigestion bothers me when I drink it, but that's seldom; so why worry. Now that I have your attention I will tell you some local gossip.

Every one knows that the different locals elect officers just after the nomination is over. Well, both things have occurred in No. 4. Fellows, it is amusing the politics that were in vogue. Oh, boy! I had to almost top the bank roll to get elected for this office. You can believe me or not, this was a red hot election, but I suppose the ones that were elected will do as well as the ones that were defeated; so we will let it go at that.

Now I am going to mention something that will get me in bad, I fear, with some of the members of this Local; and that is this: Last meeting a resolution was introduced by some of the groundmen for a re-

duction in dues for them. Now if I can just put this before my readers in the light that I want to, then my idea will be conveyed to them without an argument. As it is, I can not say enough on the floor because I am out-numbered about 2 to 1. So here goes. The groundmen are in No. 4, which is a mixed Local. They vote on all questions pertaining to linemen, inside men, metermen and others. Now they want to continue doing so. We pay \$3.50 per month and they want to pay \$2.40 per month. At present they pay the same dues as we do. I know they are going to put this over if I do not get more help from somewhere. The groundmen have more votes than we do and they know it. But continue to read, you will see my side "maybe."

We borrowed a large sum of money from another Local here; if this reduction comes I can not see how we will be able to pay it back for a long time. We are just commencing to get on our toes once more after the strike that lasted for six months, and some of the members are still out and we, of course, are duty-bound to keep dues up for them, because they made a great sacrifice for this cause. Some of the men have been on this job for over twenty-five years and if the dues are reduced it will push us hard to keep these brothers in good standing. It must be done. I want to see the dues raised instead of reduced. The members who were present know by this time I am utterly opposed to this plan of cutting our income.

I hope that when this resolution comes up to be acted upon that some good saint from the international office comes to the rescue of my little band of local followers. I could write all night on this, but what's the use? I heard "Bill" Pollard, of No. 84, Atlanta, Ga., tell this Local dues ought to be more so they could build up their treasury, and he was applauded. I told them the same thing last meeting and asked them not to reduce the dues. I had half a dozen members trying to interrupt me, so that they could get the floor to express their opinions about me. Remember this, while I am trying to defeat this resolution I still have the interest of the groundmen at heart, because they do not make regular time.

While I am on this subject I will mention the rates: Groundmen, 47 cents; linemen, 85 cents per hour. Both lose time when it rains.

Now that I have that out of my system I will try to tell you a few things about our job and anything else that comes into my mind.

We are cutting over this city from 2.3 K. to 4 K.; also from 6.6 K. to 13.2 K. We are also putting the neutral on the outside of our secondaries, which keeps me confused at all times. Get me right; not

+	+	1	1	but this way	+	1	+	1
110	110				220	110		
220	old				110	new		

There are 16 gangs here on this job; at

present two of them are extra; one of them is being encouraged by "Whittie" Blackshear; the other by myself, and what other help I can get. I have one Dago friend in the gang that was teaching me to eat spaghetti, but after the first lesson I graduated. Now I eat dry bread and garlic for lunch; if you know what that is, it looks like an onion but it ain't, although it makes your breath smell like burnt transil oil and asafetida.

I suppose when I tell you the reason I am so far behind in my press work you will wonder, as my dear little wife does, that I am not dead. I will now try to explain how it all happened; and I fail to get a kick out of it. While going to work one morning I got a pain. Never before in my life did such a thing occur "except" on the morning after the night before. Within 30 minutes I was down for the "count." And here is what was the diagnosis: Ruptured appendix. Here is my version:

One time I called a doctor and he said, "Taylor, boy, you're sick." I said, "Yes, doctor, I know it, but try to get me fixed up quick." At once he proceeded to freeze me; but to freeze I would not be. So all the freezing was a failure because my stomach would not freeze. They rushed me to the hospital, where everything was done to try to fix me up again, so I would grow big and strong. But to my surprise the pretty nurses I've read so much about almost cast my life away beyond a shadow of a doubt. They fed me fish when I was sick and nothing when I was well. They gave me water to drink when I was under ether; they were so very, very dumb, and almost cast my life away as if they were having fun. When I regained consciousness beside my bed was standing a cheerful, hearty-looking chap with \$25 to hand me. "For what," I anxiously inquired. "For your body, if you'll take it, because the college needs more men's bodies for the ones who are trying to fake it." To this offer I declined, because I was very much alive; but shortly after the fish I ate gave me a terrible case of hives; and then I wanted to reconsider the \$25 prize.

At last the supervising nurse came and said, "Do something for this man, quick. Can't you see he has the hives and is very sick?" Of course I got some action. Just eighteen hours later a nurse walked into my room and asked the perplexing question, "Patient, do you still itch?" And then I almost fainted when she commenced to rub my back.

It was on a Sunday when I took that famous ride, from down on Carondelet Street to the place where I reside; and now I am so happy, around the old town I can stroll and be in the glorious sunshine, and its beauties yet untold. Down in New Orleans.

A. LESTER TAYLOR,

Press Secretary.

Duty done doesn't demand praise.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Just a few lines from Local No. 7. The past year, not bringing with it any boom, has been about ordinary. With the exception of a little labor agitation at the start of the year, which was settled agreeably to all, it has been a very uneventful year. While we look for a prosperous year in 1925, one can never tell, but indications are now that we will see an increase in work. Our agreement with the contractors expires May 1, but it has not been definitely decided about the new one.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Harry Nolan; vice president, Arthur Elig; financial secretary, Walter Keneffick; recording secretary, Erbert Ayer; treasurer, Ray Combs; foreman, A. Reeves; first inspector, H. Hiltse; second inspector, L. Fulton; trustees for three years, Chas. Ainley, and the undersigned press secretary.

Fraternally yours,

W. C. SCHORLING.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

The recent election of officers for 1925 to guide Local Union No. 8, showed the following results: President, C. McCullough; vice president, R. Cousino; treasurer, G. Snyder; financial secretary, C. C. Potts; recording secretary, L. J. Mahoney; first inspector, Lyons; second inspector, Marohn; foreman, Haywood; trustee, Kirkland; executive board, Doller, Kettle, Maher, McGuiness, and Schnull; sick committee, Dorn, Snyder, Breamer, Lang, Lyons, and Ames; delegates to Central Labor Union, Haywood, Crane, Limpf, Courtcher, Schnull and Mahoney; business agent, Oliver Myers; press secretary, Glenn Boyd.

After installation of the new officers, the members endeavored to show their hearty appreciation of faithful services rendered by the past officers, especially President Dorn, whose home and business are a considerable distance from the city. Business Agent Oliver Myers carried away the laurels for his wonderful success in managing to keep his family well supplied with work, and am also informed that he was equally as successful at the helm of Local Union No. 245. More power to him.

Conditions in Toledo have been exceptionally good this winter for our members. Everyone has remarked about the steadiness of work compared with the reading-room census of other winters. This does not mean that Toledo is booming or that we have closed conditions by any means. There is a feeling that certain employers are at last learning the value of our skilled and efficient union labor compared with some of the other classes they have attempted to use in the past five years.

Five years is a long time, boys. However, No. 8 still has its members and has

continued to progress in the face of all its troubles; its finances have been depleted and many things done to cause dissension within its ranks, but loyalty has kept the members in line through it all.

The membership is increasing, and there is no question but what a short time will see the Local stronger than ever in its history.

We expect to do wonders this year under the leadership of our new officers, who are favored with indications of a period of building prosperity such as this city has never seen before. With such indications confronting us, there is a grand possibility of cleaning up the city.

For the week ending January 17, 1,026 men applied for work at the Toledo State-City Employment Office. Of these 764 were skilled men, 258 unskilled and four sought professional or clerical positions. The number placed is 116. I am of the opinion that if these men were organized they would have stood much better chances of finding employment at the Labor Temple Office.

Bro. Ray Cleary was in town on Brotherhood business and has given us some very interesting talks, as well as helped clean up some of our own affairs in the Local. We are always glad to have Cleary with us.

P. F. Duffy, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who is in Toledo on organization work, has given some interesting addresses. Duffy is a live wire and it's hoped he meets with success on his present mission, as it means a great deal to the electrical workers.

There is a very interesting race on for business agent of the C. L. U. between J. J. Quinliven, who has filled the position for the last fourteen consecutive years, and Oliver Myers, former president of the C. L. U. and for many years business agent of the two locals of I. B. E. W.

Toledo's three I. B. E. W. Locals, namely No. 245, No. 1047, and No. 8, are preparing to have several big open meetings. All members are to be instructed to bring as many outsiders interested in our particular class of work as is possible; forms of entertainment are being prepared and it's hoped everybody will turn out and show his Local's strength. These meetings will be followed by a strenuous spring membership campaign.

T. J. Duffy, chairman of the State Industrial Commission, will speak in Toledo at the Chamber of Commerce Thursday evening, January 29, on the employment of physically handicapped men. It is said that misunderstanding of the Ohio law on the part of many Toledo employers works a hardship upon crippled men who seek employment. It is to clear up this misinterpretation of the State law that Mr. Duffy comes to Toledo. He will be listened to by employers and employment managers of Local plants. Complaints have come from many sources that many employers are slow to hire men who have suffered partial disability in industry. These employers are said to hold the opinion

that if they employ a man with one arm and he should suffer an accident while in their employ, which would result in the loss of his other arm, they would be held responsible for the man's total disability and would be obliged to pay injury compensation accordingly.

There are many other such points which Mr. Duffy will explain and which it is believed will result in a better understanding and increase the opportunity for work of crippled men and women.

All our members are enjoying excellent health, even though we have had a very disagreeable winter.

Will close by saying I would enjoy seeing something in print from some of the old Mexican bunch affiliated with Arizona or Texas Locals.

Adios.

GLENN C. BOYD.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. Editor:

As it is time for the scribes to get into print again, and as I missed the January issue of the JOURNAL, will now try to make up for lost ground.

Work in our jurisdiction has been more plentiful, and in times past there have been considerably less. We have a few idle men, and that is nothing more than natural in any city, and especially here on the coast, where the tourists congregate for the winter.

Things are really worse in the building trades than they are with us, and common laborers are so plentiful that employers have no trouble getting all they want, at any wage they desire to offer, as this class is 99 per cent unorganized out here. The Bureau of Power and Light is one of our largest employers here, and we are negotiating with the city officials for a wage increase, and also some changes in our working conditions. While at the present time they are not so bad, we figure that the best is none too good for us.

I notice the worthy scribe of Local No. 869 dislikes the taste of publicity about the working conditions in the jurisdiction of the different Locals, and if conditions so warrant, advise the members to stay away. Personally I think I am doing the members a favor when I do this, as it takes time and money to travel from one place to another, and if the traveling brothers will read the correspondence in the JOURNAL each month, they will have some idea as to the working conditions in the locality in which they desire to go. I figure the information contained in the correspondence of the JOURNAL a 100 per cent better guide than the columns of the daily newspapers in regard to working conditions. I try to keep the Brotherhood informed as to the conditions in this locality. If at any time a brother wants to come this way he will be welcomed by our Local, and we try to place all members we can.

The unorganized in this vicinity certainly

do give us some run for our money. Another thing we have to contend with is the brother who travels and leaves his card behind him. I don't suppose there is any place in the country that catches any more of this element than we here. What has been, and would be a good union man in some other locality, where they have good strong Locals (if he were there), forgets all about unionism when he gets here. I say this without any malice toward anybody, but from personal observation, having been on the coast for the past fifteen years, I think I can qualify to pass judgment. This class, when interviewed in regard to reaffiliating with the I. B. E. W., have some of the queerest, and most absurd excuses imaginable. If they haven't got it in for some of our grand officers they have it in for the local officers—too high dues, or some other alibi. They will then tell you what good union men they are at heart. I then refer them to an editorial by Brother Ford of the August, 1923, issue of the JOURNAL, in which he says if he were organizing a heart union he would soon have the largest union in existence, but who would pay our rent? Who could we call on in case of trouble, etc? There is a certain element which thinks we ought to maintain Local and Grand officers, pay a big death benefit, strike benefits and Heaven only knows what else, on 50 cents per month dues. We, who have stayed in good standing all these years, know it can't be done; absurd to think of it.

Now a few words in regard to our next convention, as this is convention year again. From the communications that we are receiving from the convention city, Seattle, the brothers are arranging for an elaborate affair, and we certainly wish them success. We of the seventh district would like to see every Local send their full quota of delegates, as this is the first time in the history of the Brotherhood that the west coast has been so honored, and all Locals in the west and middle west should by all means try to send delegates.

Hoping this article meets with the approval of the critics, and that it also gets by the yawning waste paper basket, will dead-end at this.

J. E. HORNE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD. Editor:

Since our last article to the WORKER we have been battling with some problems which affect our industry and the labor movement in general in and around Baltimore. The problem which is giving us the most concern is that of employment. There is a condition right now in our city that is fast approaching a crisis, which like a cancer will continue eating away indefinitely unless checked and the cause removed. Work formerly done by our men is being diverted in another direction; with the result that a number of

the boys are constantly hitting the bricks. Brother Bieretz has worked out a plan to steer it back again, which will be submitted to the Local at a special meeting in the near future and if accepted and put in operation, I shall be glad to keep you posted on the results; as to the plan itself, I cannot give that out at this time.

Another problem that is claiming our attention at this time is a proposed project which our business office has been working on for over two years, and now we find the plans completed, the project financed and the whole proposition slipping away from us. All that I can say on this is that Baltimore will be in the limelight with plenty of action in the near future. Last but not least we are participating in a drive under the auspices of the Baltimore Federation of Labor to start a labor bank in Baltimore. The returns so far are very encouraging after the first week of the drive, and from all indications we will have a Labor Bank in Baltimore within the next two months.

On January 20 Bro. Chas. Mooney reported the death of his mother. Words fail to express our sorrow and sympathy for Brother Mooney and his bereaved family.

I appreciate the compliment from Brother Parks, of No. 163, and wish to state in answer to his inquiry about Brother Fagen. Tom is working just as hard as ever and unlike the average wirejerker he seems to like it. If I can get by the Kansas City spotlight with this, I will try again next month and probably give you something more definite and not be obliged to talk in circles about the above propositions.

Faternally yours,

FRANK J. MEEDER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 30, ERIE, PA.

Editor:

Well, they up and done it, did not regard any dislikes that one may have towards the job as scribe; so you worthy brothers will have to be content for another year with my letters in the WORKER. Brother Pusey was a candidate for this job but he declined and left yours truly in the field alone. While I can hardly say that I dislike the job still I feel that there are brothers in our Local who could do much better. I'll take my punishment and do the best I can.

Local No. 30 has lost, through the toll of the Grim Reaper, one of its most devoted members—Bro. Stanley V. Davis, who succumbed to the ravages of pneumonia which he contracted after an operation in a local hospital. We who knew him best through daily contact, cannot express our feelings to the fullest extent. Those who enjoyed his friendship in other walks of life also keenly feel the loss of one who was popular and well known, due to his genial disposition and winning ways. Brother Davis was a young man when taken from us and he

leaves a vacancy that can never be filled.

At our annual election, held in January, the following officers were elected: President, Wm. S. Hunter; vice president, Frank C. Thompson; financial secretary, Frank Boyer; treasurer, B. C. Davis; recording secretary, "Ike" Holden; first inspector, George Koepple; second inspector, Emil Newber; trustee, Charles Palmer; foreman, Jack Burns. Bros. Joe Ottenis and W. S. Hunter are still serving their terms as trustees.

Perhaps by this time, Brother Bachie, you have received reports confirming or denying the rumors of the sudden demise of "Red" N. C. Davis. Am in receipt of letters from "Red" dated the last of November, while he was still in Florida. The letters stopped very suddenly, but I attributed their absence to the fact that perhaps the sender was "on the rail" and headed for the sunny parts of California. Would you please inform me, either through the WORKER or by mail, if you find any news concerning "Red"?

Brother Scribe of No. 291, I see you are also one like myself, who thinks work is tiresome. You should pay a visit to our domicile. It is impossible to compare our fair city with "Philly." Have heard of the places you mentioned in "Philly," and must say they surpass us. If you are speaking of some of the beverages that have been slipped over the bars of the favorite drinking emporiums on Vine Street, you surely haven't been in a position to judge our stuff. We have the best "what am" and ranging in price as low as thirty cents per quart, and every quart with the same qualities as a booster outfit, transforming mere man into a million jolts.

Do you still have Russell Stoddard in your midst? Guess he hasn't forgotten the good times we had working out of Pocatello, especially the trip we made from Spencer, Idaho, to Moneda.

Working conditions in and about Erie remain on the same scale; in fact they have for some time. Not much change, due to the fact that we haven't tried. Am laboring under the impression that we can soon produce and put into effect an agreement under which we could enjoy better working conditions.

Competition seems very strong where there is a possible customer concerned and we had a very good example just a few days ago. One company had been furnishing power and light and, perhaps due to an unknown fact, the voltage dropped considerably. Whereupon the customer invited the other utility to put some of their black wires upon their building and try their luck. While this was being done, the first company appeared on the scene and there were linemen galore on the job, and everyone busy putting up services. The outcome of it all was the second company being the winner. This only goes to show the existing rivalry among themselves, and a couple years ago the same concerns were fighting hand in hand to de-

feat the linemen who were fighting to hold their conditions.

Credit should be given where due, and will take advantage of the opportunity to congratulate the brothers who are now engaged in a fight with the Northwestern at Portland, Oreg. You fellows are "sure stickers" and because one or two have lost courage and given in to the smooth talk of the company agents, do not be depressed. You have not lost your battle and you can rest assured that your brothers in overalls "way back East" are watching your progress with interest.

Bro. Ed Wise tried to make a bumper of himself between a five-ton truck and a Buick car. Strange to say, he couldn't do it and as a result had to spend a few days in bed while friend wife fed him medicine. Perhaps this little incident will serve as a lesson and in the future when the rest of the gang are busy we will endeavor to tie Brother Wise inside the truck with our best hand line—not wishing to have said brother laid up periodically.

Say you birds who fly to warmer climates during the winter months, come up our way and enjoy some real winter. Haven't seen bare ground for so long that I'll be out of luck when it does show through the snow and will probably start for the Arctic regions as soon as April rolls around. Every winter each of us in the outfit swears that the next cold season will find him basking in the warm sunshine of the South, but each winter we are all on the job, and patiently waiting for the seven o'clock whistles to blow. There are a lot of us who will enjoy warmer climates sure enough, but not on the bosom of Old Mother Earth.

Well, brothers, my first attempt at news writing for the year 1925 must be pushed to a close.

WM. S. HUNTER.

L. U. NO. 46, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Electrical workers of Seattle, Wash., 1925 Convention City of the International Brotherhood, are busily engaged in preparations for the big event, August 17, 1925.

As a forerunner of the convention and to stimulate interest and support in the general activities of our organization and its associates, an electrical exposition is to be held here from February 16 to February 21, inclusive, in which we hope to have the assistance of the Mayor of Seattle and the Governor of Washington. Assistance of manufacturers, dealers and central stations has already exceeded the expectations of the committee. Brothers Gordon, Tustin and Heller—president, financial secretary and business representative—certainly have their hands full with both these activities.

The international convention will be held during one of the finest periods of the year in the Pacific Northwest and the committees

from Seattle and adjacent territory hope to send the delegates home from "The Gateway to the Orient," as favorably impressed with their reception and accomplishment at the convention, as we know they will be with our city and its surroundings. Puget Sound, the lakes, mountains, rivers, and climate are always a delight to the visitor and make him want to return.

In a few succeeding articles we shall endeavor to acquaint the coming delegates to this convention with our city, its commercial and electrical history and development, and its future possibilities, in order that they may gain the most from their visit to "The Charmed Land."

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES GALLANT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 51, PEORIA, ILL.

Editor:

As we are entering upon a new year which we all hope will be prosperous, no doubt it would be a good idea for No. 51 to use a few lines in the WORKER in keeping with the resolution yours truly was "asked" to make on New Years. This would be a bigger and better world if we would all make fewer resolutions and keep all we do make instead of making so many and keeping so few. It may be a little late at this time, but I would like to ask every brother who reads this article to make this resolution: "I will put my shoulder to the wheel and make every effort to make this a banner year for the I. B. E. W." If every one will make just a little more effort than we did last year, Brothers Noonan and Ford, and every one concerned, will be surprised and greatly pleased with the results. Sounds good, don't you think? So come on, let's do it and see how good we all feel.

Several members of L. U. No. 51 had the pleasure of attending a meeting of L. U. No. 193, of Springfield, during the big sleet storm there and report a very good meeting, and all the boys from Peoria report a very good time during our two weeks' sojourn in the capital city. Governor Small failed to invite any of us to dinner but nevertheless we must give him a lot of over-due credit; "he did not run us out of town." We were fortunate enough to get in ahead of the big rush and were put up at the Illinois Hotel. And it is a real keen hostelry. Nice cafe in connection, and adorning one corner of the back bar is the little union card that we should all look for. While I am on the subject of cafe must say that that is where Brother Bartels met his Waterloo, or at least he is making frequent trips down that way since returning to Peoria. Brother Chambers settled an argument in quick order when one of the fair ladies of the dining room asked him why he did not shave.

But now to move upstairs for a few minutes. Brothers Madine, Hunn and Henry

were the custodians of "Parlor A," Room 23. I don't know how long it took to remove the glassware from that room after the gang was gone, but no doubt several trucks were used. Brother Bartels was boss of the telephone and as such was forced to send one of the grunts down to the "boot" to do his talking, as he was interfering with the stud game. Brother Birren was bothered with loss of appetite during his stay there. Brothers Bartels and Polonus got up one night about midnight and were going to dress and go to work. Can't imagine what was wrong with them, but it is a fact. "Red" Ulmer, the king of the grunts, was forced to use a lace curtain to wrap his head in one evening and while moaning for ice water was knocked from the window into the room. No, not with a brick, but a pillow. But taking everything into consideration a very good time was enjoyed by all. Brothers Hughes and Chambers each had the misfortune to freeze a few fingers. Several more names could be mentioned on the notorious list, but I'm afraid space will not permit. Of course as I am doing the editorial work for this Local I must not write about myself; it would sound better to hear someone else say it.

The people of Springfield are entitled to lots of praise for the way they treated the boys in every part of town in which we worked. They were out asking us to come in for hot coffee and sandwiches and sometimes there was something to warm you up besides coffee. They were all very hospitable and seemed to appreciate the fact that we were working in the sub zero weather for their convenience and comfort.

Probably I had better dead-end this or the editor, be he ever so obliging, will dump it in the waste basket.

Please do not forget your resolutions.

L. M. HOLLY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 53, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Before launching upon the few letters which we intend to dissect, we wish to thank those who have commented on our efforts, both in their letters to the JOURNAL and in personal letters to us. We appreciate what you say and thank you both personally and for the membership of Local Union No. 53, which we are representing, and which we will continue to represent through the columns of the JOURNAL as long as we are able to do so unless withdrawn by the Local for our inability to properly handle the publicity.

L. U. No. 22. Permit us to inquire, Brother Riley, if you were a member of No. 22 in 1906; if so, then you will remember that our cooperation at that time established an exchange of fraternal delegates between the two local unions there, No. 22 and No. 162, the delegates to attend each meeting of the sister Locals, you and I being chairmen of

the two sets of delegates. Let us again ask if the members of L. U. No. 22 believe in cooperation? If they do, then they do not show it by establishing a high board fence around your Local. We believe in making admittance hard for the fellow who just neglects getting into the Local Union because he doesn't have to do so to hold his job, working under the protection and getting the wage and condition benefits established by the hard and persistent work of the real members. But in making it hard for those fellows by having an almost prohibitive initiation fee you are forcing an injustice on the young fellow who is trying to do the right thing. You know the old adage, "there are many ways to kill a dog besides choking it with hot butter." There are a number of schemes whereby the slacker may be punished without doing an injustice to the fellow who tries to be a man.

Your letter is very interesting regarding your friendly relations with the city inspection department. That shows that you are progressive and that you are making a record in the electrical industry that will place Omaha in the front ranks of progressive cities. Your activities in the labor movement generally are good. Again that you may remember our few months' sojourn there, we were a delegate to the Omaha central body and from that organization to the central body in South Omaha. (We are not trying to boost our own stock, but mention these little incidents to better call to your mind our own friendly relations.)

L. U. No. 83. You are doing splendidly in advertising your "Land of Perpetual Sunshine." We are well aware of the fact that Los Angeles is a land of various fruits and nuts, especially nuts. In fact some of our own varieties of nuts have visited your wonderful spot and on their return were proof positive that that is an ideal place to grow and develop nuts. You are all right, old top, and the struggle you are having there in trying to establish what really belongs to you, shows that you and your associates are made of genuine red-blooded men who should have the support and encouragement of all true union workers. Stay with it, right will finally prevail. And keep your good letters coming.

L. U. 106. Your letter starts off just fine, with a splendid piece of news; "We have a closed shop agreement (verbal) with ten of the largest contractors." That little word in parenthesis casts a damper on the whole sentence. Take a tip from an old timer and get the names on the dotted lines. We have seen much grief caused by contractors claiming a misunderstanding. If they are willing to meet your terms on a verbal agreement, just write out that verbal agreement and say, "Sign here, please."

Your letter, old dear, is a very nicely composed epistle, but don't you think there is just a little too much local news for a letter that is supposed to interest members of the

Brotherhood generally? With your ability to write letters for publication we are inclined to believe that you could spread out a little more. Your paragraph regarding the inconsistency of some brothers, who work on the same jobs with non-union men in a different branch of the trade, is very good and timely. It is our opinion that any brother who will work on the same job with a worker in another branch of the trade who does not belong to the union is absolutely violating his obligation and should be dealt with accordingly.

L. U. No. 188. Now say, Brother Warren, won't you please pick up the January issue of the JOURNAL and look at your little postscript. News from Southern Locals is conspicuously scarce at best, so when you do write why not write a real letter. We are surprised at you. Get busy now and redeem yourself with the large number of brothers who delight in reading the news from all parts.

L. U. No. 259. Brother Flynn, let us compliment you on that splendid letter of yours which appeared in the January issue of the JOURNAL. We hope that every brother will read it, especially those careless brothers who delight in letting George do it. We will again lightly mention our own part in the game the better to help you emphasize the importance of all members doing their bit or submitting without complaint to the actions of those who must take the lead or let the business go "kerplunk." We have been among the fellows who have been cussed, lied about and denounced just simply because we had a disposition to try to do our bit to help the cause along. We do not claim that we are the only one, for we know that all who try to do something get the same kind of knocks. We have never been able to accomplish very much, but we can truthfully say that we have received many more knocks than boosts for our efforts to do something for the good of all. We are merely giving our personal experience along that line, for we can then say what we know to be facts and not merely an expression of opinion. The only way to accomplish anything is simply to ignore the knocks and do what is believed to be best for all concerned, for the field is open and all who are willing to work for the good of the cause can find room and a glad hand of welcome. We have always had to contend with the drones and knockers and no doubt will always be cursed with them, but console yourself with the fact that any one who really does something will be criticised by those who are always talking but never say anything worth while. Give us more such dope, old dear, maybe you will get converts by your persistent writings along such good lines. Your letter is good.

In conclusion let us say that we were disappointed in finding only one letter from our Canadian brothers, and insist on Brother Dealy, of L. U. No. 303, continuing to give us good news from north of the line.

With all good wishes from the membership of L. U. 53 to the Brotherhood generally, we are,

Fraternally,
PUBLICITY SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 56, ERIE, PA.

Editor:

My letters having passed your desk and passed along to the printer, having also passed the severe test of criticism from Locals No. 53 and No. 291, gives me courage to continue my feeble efforts to become editor or janitor or something for the WORKER some day. But until I do I shall keep on trying the patience of our dear readers in digesting the kind of bunk I am handing you.

Before I go on I want to thank the brother scribes of No. 53 and No. 291 for their encouraging words of criticism. A good idea, I call it, to let the Brotherhood know what it wants and what it needs from the press secretaries.

I will now refer back to an article in the December WORKER, entitled "Power, Pay, Prices and Prosperity," by C. M. Ripley, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. The article itself is very interesting, but I would have liked it better if Mr. Ripley had given us the name of that guy who threw the monkey wrench into that piece of machinery. Somebody did it. The prosperity wheel needs replacement, and after it is replaced let's hope it will stay put. But until the machine gets repaired "Keep cool with Coolidge." Because some of us dubs did not want to keep cool with "Cal" we got the pink slip. Nothing coming in; our coal bins are empty and the result, keep cool with Coolidge. One of our local papers now has a coal editor, to whom the needy may apply to get coal to keep warm.

I do not want to be a pessimist, but things don't look bright for the coming season. That reminds me the first of May will soon be here. So, brother, if you are one of the unfortunates who are keeping cool with "Cal," come up to the meetings now and get warmed up. Yes, and if it be necessary get hot. Stand up for your rights. You are entitled to your share of the building boom predicted for this season. No excuses will go this time. The Erie bunch has made a start.

The officers who will direct the destinies of this Local for the year have been installed. At the first meeting of the year the feelers put out seem to indicate that all brothers are ready to do their part in putting over an agreement for this year. A committee has been appointed to draw up the document, which, if it is once put over should give to us what we once had—conditions. I personally say we should not stop until we have the signatures on all agreements presented. No gentlemen's agreement will go, as in the past it has proved that some gentlemen cannot be trusted in their promises. If

each and every brother will do his duty we should have no trouble getting better wages and conditions.

Some of the bigger projects which will get under way by spring are a 12-story bank and office building for the Erie Trust Company, the Y. W. C. A., a high school building, the Mercy Hurst Home, the Union Station, a nine-story apartment hotel, apartment houses, gas plant at the Perry Iron Works. There are rumors of many other big projects, which are now being worked out.

But hold your horses, brothers, don't get excited. The Erie Building Trades Council is busy on every job. It is practically an assured fact that every one of the above improvements will be a union job for all crafts. Are we going to be the pikers working on these jobs without an agreement? Are we going to continue to be the jackasses of the building trades? Brothers, wake up; we need everyone of you at each and every meeting to help us put over what we should have had last year.

The great trouble with a majority of our brothers lies in the fact that too many of them are card men instead of union men. I admit that I was a card man at one time but attendance at meetings and active interest in all business transacted made me a union man. We do not expect any brother to join a Local and then become the whole cheese, but we do expect your support, your ideas; they may be better than ours. We are here to learn, you may be the very one that will put your Local on a 100 per cent basis.

We had a splendid example in our Local. One of our new members (we dragged him in about a year ago) was one of those who are very shy. He was appointed a delegate to the C. L. U. and he accepted under protest, claiming he was too green at the whole thing. You should see him now. Did he learn? I am not afraid to say he is now a 100 per cent union man. The boy is here at every Local meeting and every C. L. U. meeting. It is at these meetings he gets his education. When he makes his report from the C. L. U., you'd think him an old timer. That's the way I would like to see every brother of the Brotherhood.

I get much inspiration from the preamble in our by-laws. I confess I do not know when and where it originated; apparently it was drawn up at the formation of the Brotherhood. It might be well for some brothers to read it more often. It may be that some brothers never read it, and if Brother Ford does not object I should like to see it reprinted here:

"In this great age of invention men are so likely to be dazed by the material splendor which surrounds them that they forget the wage worker, whose labor has produced it, and as a consequence the men who have placed our country foremost in material and intellectual progress are poorer today than

ever before. And in this respect none have suffered more than the electrical workers. The men who have carried the telegraph lines from ocean to ocean, who wove the web of telephone wires in every city and town, who erected the lights that transform night into day, who constructed the machines and instruments by which this has been accomplished, who risk their lives daily that the community may have light, news, easy communication and protection, have been reduced year by year from their rightful position among mechanics, until today, both in wages and social standing, they are lower than any other trade requiring no greater amount of skill or manual effort, and for want of a strict apprentice system, the trade literally swarms with unskilled men. While everywhere, in the blind, senseless competition for work, cheapness has almost become the prevalent rule, to the detriment alike of the employer and journeymen, to the injury and danger of the public, and to the ruin and degradation of our trade.

"Therefore we, the electrical workers, in convention assembled, having seen the necessity of a thorough organization of our trade, and believing that a common cause and universal sympathy should exist among all electrical workers, have formed this International Brotherhood, having for its object the elevation of our social and moral standing, not only among other branches of industry, but in the community at large, and the advancement of the material interests of our craft, believing, as we do, that it will serve our employers, while it also elevates our own condition.

"We earnestly invite all men belonging to our trade to come forward, join our ranks and help increase our numbers, until there shall be no man working at our trade outside of the Brotherhood, and as eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, so is a close attention to the duties of our Brotherhood, the protection of our natural interests, a duty all the more compulsory on us, as our standing among our fellow mechanics demands that we shall not be backward in bringing our trade to an equal standing with that of any other in the land. And we know of no other means to accomplish this than by organization. Therefore it is the imperative duty of each electrical worker to do all in his power to organize the men of his craft, and thus place ourselves in the material, social and moral position to which the dignity of our trades entitles us."

Brothers, let's revive the spirit of that historic convention. Look around and see; have we carried on the good work? Much has been accomplished, but we have a big field in which to work. So let us carry on in this respect that we may reach that goal "until there shall be no man working at our trade outside the brotherhood." Let's make 1925 the banner year of all our activities, and let us make union men out of card men.

Now I suppose I must sling a little mud at some of our Local members. If I would not they might not be looking for the WORKER. I asked some brothers, "Did you read the WORKER?" They said, "No." So you see by getting in some Local stuff you may interest them. When you know they are looking for something from the Local scribe you may rest assured they get interested and will take time enough to read at least his dope, and who knows but that they may also run across something else in the WORKER that will attract their attention, and who knows but that this may be the means to make many a brother a better union man. This is one reason why every Local should have a press secretary. There are many advantages for the Brotherhood in having every Local send in its views and ideas through the press secretary. Do not be afraid to give us the news of your Local along with your good ideas. That's the way I look at it.

I had better get that Local stuff out of my scrap book now, and so here goes.

Bro. Max Klinger was promoted at the Delmer Electric Company. He is now straw boss. If it does not mean anything else, it helped at least to get him up to the meetings lately. Great stuff, Max, keep on coming.

A. C. Rosenberg wants it to be understood that "A. C." and not "D. C." are his initials. Outside of that he does not care what they call him. Since he got a new home, a '17 "Lizzy," two kids and a good job, why should he care?

"Buny" Franklin still smokes "Five Brothers," and wonders as he puffs away how he can handle all the underground services which are due to be put this year.

Bro. L. Lee can be seen these days walking the streets with a flashlight. Searching everywhere. You know since the campaign against "mooneries" and "speakeasies" is on it's a pretty hard thing to find some embalming fluid.

Bro. George Vian joined the wrong organization. He should belong to the "U. C. T." For all he does is travel, which, sorry to say, keeps him from attending meetings.

Bro. J. Higgins likes to hit the hay. He does not believe in holding meetings after 10 p. m. There may be a reason; we have pretty cold nights around here, and his wife wants to go to bed by 10 p. m.

Gilbert Sievert is the Local's youngest and some of you old timers take notice, he is there at every meeting taking it all in. Some day Gilbert will get nerve enough to get up and give us a little talk.

Walter Baker and Chas. Leiugang managed to watch the eclipse from the Erie County sign out on Peach Street. You cannot blame those boys for having some internal rub-down that morning; it was 10 degrees above or below or something like that; anyway, they had plenty; they thought as they were gazing at the sky they saw two suns and two moons. Now they wonder

what an eclipse is like and would like to hear from someone who saw the great sight. They have taken the pledge now.

Bro. Harry Clark is a follower of "Silent Cal;" he doesn't say much. He works mostly out at the Kahkwa Park, high-toned, you know. I suppose that's one reason for his silence and then again it might be that corn-cob of his.

Now take Bro. Hanley; he is so much different. We have a postmaster by that name, also a coroner. Our own Hanley will never be anything like that, but he may be president some day if not of the country at least of our Local.

Well, the rest of you birds will get your "razzing" when the proper time comes. But beware, the all-seeing eye of your Local reporter is watching, ready to report on any of your shortcomings.

I had intended to close my letter here, but the latest wireless dispatches coming into my office report a favorable settlement for all building crafts on the Erie Lithographing and Printing Company's job, of which I wrote in last month's WORKER. Looks like a good starter for 1925.

To the brothers of the Brotherhood I would suggest, cut out of the January WORKER the resolutions on page 75, also the "Ten Ways to Kill a Union," on page 111, and paste them in the toolbags or boxes, whatever it may be, of some brothers that need to be wakened up. If they want to kill the union let them proceed as per schedule, so that we may get their number. But if they want to keep the resolutions let the good words be before their eyes every day.

Since I get paid by the line this ought to be enough for one reading, and a nice piece of change for me; so here we stop.

Fraternally yours,

JOE WINTER.

L. U. 62, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Editor:

As there are a few moments until my feed time, I will endeavor to impart to the worthy brothers a little news from No. 62 as there have been no letters in the WORKER for a long time. I will give you the list of our new officers: President, Walter Ward; vice president, Brother Hobert; first inspector, Brother Whippo; treasurer, Brother Redman; recording secretary, Brother Brownlee; financial secretary, Brother Lusted; foreman, Brother Finney; trustee, J. Ward; press secretary, C. L. Opp; executive board, Brothers Thorp, Brownlee, Hobert, Wilkinson and Redman.

The new high line from Toronto to Boardman will be complete and hot by March 1. The company has laid off a few linemen, but the P. & O. needs a few linemen. There seems to be lots of work in this district. Everybody is working that can stand the doctor's examination. A few good old members have been turned down after working for years. Bro. Jim Brown was turned down

because he could not hear. Jim says, "Ask me to have a drink and see how deaf I am." Ha, ha! I think we should all get together and try to stop the doctors from keeping us old timers from working. Also would like to state in this letter that I noticed a couple of extra members in the hall last night. How come, you old timers, are you going to let some of the beginners show you up? If so, we will have to announce a smoker with free beer to bring you out on meeting nights. We have some members who never show up and there are a few who never miss. Let's all go, and if you don't like the meetings our foreman, Brother Finney, will open the door and you can proceed to your favorite distillery or church, whichever the case may be. Let's all try once a month, anyhow.

Superintendent F. O. West is building a high line from Leetonia to Lisbon and expects it to be completed by the first of February. Brother Whippo has ten linemen on the job. Brother Ward finished setting poles, but has lots of wood to saw. I wish the General Office would send an organizer to this district, for we need one very badly. I will dead-end as this is my first letter.

C. L. OPP,
Press Secretary.

P. S. Would like to see a letter from every Local in the Electrical Workers. Make the book big. Like to hear from Nos. 178, 540, 220, 439, and old 17 and 39.

L. U. NO. 81, SCRANTON, PA.

Editor:

Well, here we are again, boys, for the second time this year, and can see no reason why we can not have a letter in every month.

This part of the country is just coming through one of the worst wind and snow storms that it has experienced in twenty-five years. I am sorry to report that we have a large number of boys not working anywhere near full time, but we hope that conditions such as this will not last long. We are about ready to try to get a license law through and if it sounds all right to the powers that be we may not have such a hard time to get it.

This is the weather that makes Business Agent Billy Daley stick around at his desk pretty much. While talking about Daley, if you ask him how he spells his name he will spell it as above, but on further questioning he will state that the name is good enough, but that he is no weekly paper. We have another brother who spells his name Dailey and he will tell you that he tries to get out every day, so between the two of them we have a daily gabfest.

Bro. Ed. Miller is coming along all right in his business venture, so he states. Bros. Willard Hammerman and Chas. Snyder have returned from the south, after doing a large power job and are at present working in Scranton. We have a large power job over on the Wallen Paupack River which ought to be a good union job, but sorry to say

it is a "rat hole." It is too bad that union men can not get a look in on some of these big jobs, but if you want to work for 70 cents per hour they are the jobs to hit. Bro. Robert May is now the proud father of a baby boy and if he follows in his dad's footsteps will be O. K. I will also mention that Smity Morgan is a daddy, too.

One of the boys ran 115 feet of brand new wire, No. 10 Boloney, and when he came to look for current on the other end found that one of the wires was broken. It is one grand picnic to shoot this kind of trouble, and in the future would not be surprised to find an open in some 4-nought. It is sure some boloney.

The executive board had a session last Monday night and recommended that an assessment of \$150 be placed on the following ex-members of No. 81:

L. E. Armbruster, card No. 153541; L. J. Armbruster, card No. 153544 (brothers); Fred Barneko, card No. 153546; Wilbur Kimback, card No. 153542; all at present employed in the only unfair shop in this town. Thomas Maddock, card No. 153232; M. W. Pedrick, card No. 153450. These two brothers performed the trick against the men of D. L. & W., No. 741, I. B. E. W., Electricians Railway Department, after the men were out for two years and a half. W. C. Thorp, card No. 153591.

Hedley Phillips, who when he came out on strike with the men of No. 741, I. B. E. W. Railway Electricians, did not go back on them but he did the trick in another shop; so that lets him worry. He lasted as long as a snow ball on a hot stove. He is now carpet bagging.

Geo. Wesley Davis, better known as Wesley Davis, is doing the trick at the D. L. & W. Shops. He had been working through Local No. 81, but got canned for doing something which was not up to Hoyle and he covered up like all of the rest. This free

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Kansas City, Mo.

advertising ought to help some; so, brothers, if you happen to run up against any of the above be on your guard.

Well, will close now, hoping to see some more Locals contributing to the WORKER.
RUSTY.

L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Greetings from Local No. 83. Los Angeles, Calif., is going to submit for your approval soon an illustrated article on Los Angeles city-owned water and light plant, costing about one hundred and fifty million, and what it is doing.

This is convention year. Are you members taking any thought as to what you will do at "Seattle" this year? How many of you are for the old folks' home? I know we old fellows, like Scott of Local No. 83; Bunny O'Leary, of No. 26; Cohen, of No. 6; Haggard, of No. 59; Fred Drullard, of No. 134, will be for it, for we know that after we have battled for labor all these years it will be either the poorhouse for us or fall back on some fraternity as Baldy of No. 1 did. Then we young fellows like Charles Shurock, of No. 116; Clyde Longsford, of No. 583; Joe Carigan, of No. 134; Todd, of No. 130; will all be for it, for youth's a time of progress and we know that if labor is to advance it must make labor so attractive that all who labor with their hands for a livelihood must of necessity belong. Labor banks, old folks' homes and death insurance are all showing labor that the time is not far distant when the strike will be obsolete.

Ten cents per month on sixty thousand members would be six thousand dollars per month or seventy thousand dollars per year, expended properly would make a dandy home.

The Carpenters have one, the Typographical one, the Painters one. Why not the Electrical Worker one also?

Going to tell you some time soon what kind of place this "old folks' home" ought to be. Can you visualize what this home ought to be?

C. I. BAQUET,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 113, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Editor:

Local No. 113 held its annual election of officers, and it fell to me to inform the dear brothers about the snow and beauty of old Pikes Peak, and incidentally the whole of the mountain region, with all the good and ill of our rather slack situation.

Bro. E. E. Norman, a real wire jerker, who was our efficient recording secretary for two years, was elected president and I heard him say, "If I am to be president I will be that or" you know the rest. He certainly is efficient, and a prompt loyal son of the I. B. of E. W. Bro. Charles Skinner is our vice president.

Now we understand some of the mean things that befall transactions under the word vice. But our Brother Charles has no such bad ideas, no inclinations that lean that way. I am sure I can not understand why some authority put the handle to officers holding this position, but I am sure it could be his duty to hold the weary ones, and wayward sons of the Brotherhood in the straight and narrow path, and this would be fitting as the title would indicate.

Brother Skinner is an exemplary fellow with a family, and he has passed the early stages of single life, and so we know he is settled for life, having bought a home. We will always find him on duty.

Our new recording secretary is none other than our esteemed Bro. E. A. Burt, known as "Gene." By the way, our brother has three in his family. One came to his home just a few days ago, a sister to the electrical workers. She said she would help in his correspondence and also care for the typewriter. We know this will be quite an addition to our office force. However, the wife and baby are getting along nicely.

Bro. A. A. Stanton, the locksmith to our treasury, has the keys well in charge and there are none better, having in mind U. S. Treasurer Mr. Mellon. He is faithful, reliable, and efficient, and holds, with the money, the confidence and profound respect of the boys.

Financial Secretary Burford, one of the old fellows, who graces the office for the New Year, has had years of experience as a wire man, and knows full well the process of receipting our monies and keeping an accurate account of same. All hail to our Brother Burford.

Bro. C. F. Brown said he would lock the door and allow no one to enter who does not give the correct password, excepting upon orders of the president. He is a new brother, a helper who has been at the apprentice part of our occupation some three years, and the way he ran for office; it was hard to get him out of a neck and neck finish. Came under the wire and will, though small, be hard to pass without the goods.

Several new officers not listed here at this time are as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar and true to the essentials of our Brotherhood. They finish the perfect wheel in our local machinery, and without a hitch will make 1925 go around without a blowout or even a puncture.

The State of Colorado has what is known to our membership as a Tri-City Conference Board, which comprises all the Local Unions in the State. This Board meets once each year. At these meetings we formulate plans whereby the membership of the State is more closely knitted together. The Board recommends for passage measures before the State Legislature; recommends measures to the International Office for general benefit and cements the whole State into one organization. We take up our wage scales, and endeavor

to have them uniform; working conditions likewise. Our care for local needs is a part of this Board. And we feel these Boards should be organized in every State for mutual aid and benefit.

A word about the Home will not be amiss, as the appeals have not ceased, and the disabled are still infirm. The sick are entitled to benefits. I can't see why the large Locals that have brothers whom they care for, must set aside an amount out of each month's dues to care for those who are perpetually unable to earn their livelihood. Could they only see with one eye? "The injury of one is the concern of all" would be so if they would add only a part of the money they pay now to our bit, and others also, and help those who are in need. They fought as good a fight for conditions as any who are sober, strong and well. And I can't understand why our International Officers, who are our parent head, or father of this large family, can't see while they administer our affairs, are not cognizant of some of the boys who are sick and need medical care. Can't our parents see that some of the sick ones should be in a home? If any of their own household were ill, or at a larger glance disabled for the balance of their natural lives, there would be something done. This is no insinuation to any one of the families of our International Officers, but an awakener for suggestions toward relief. Should not our parent organization devote some sober thought to this measure, only half as much as to formation of insurance companies, which is noble and commendatory to our ability and virility as an organization? We should have a care for the rest of our fellows. Suppose nobody cared or let them drop out of the I. B. of E. W. This is an organization for able-bodied men, and like the corporations, unload this kind. But I have found some humane cor-

porations who do their utmost for those unable. I hope the International Office will give us some suggestions. I hope it will think hard. We will respond joyfully. What do you say, editor?

Well, Brothers, I don't like to talk this way, but if we feel at all, let us feel nationally; to feel locally or by family ties, is too narrow, too selfish. Why did we grow into a National and International organization? Why did we not think individually, and let each bargain for himself, or by the Local, etc.? This is precisely what we are doing with the sick ones. If organization is sound for helping our cause internationally, why not do it for the disabled? Common sense dictates this be done. Are we afraid to spend only when our hands find dollars in return for pennies? We, as an organization, are not achieving greatness as an insurance company when we fail to insure the brothers disabled against poverty and vagrancy as they ought to be. Oh, what a travesty on industry! Let us get mad. Then we will do something or die trying.

Respectfully,

W. A. LOBBEY.

L. U. NO. 122, GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Editor:

Local No. 122 missed out on the January issue of the WORKER but maybe the press secretary can find something regularly to say the next few months.

The boys are all back to normal after Christmas and New Year's, and unless the smoker we are about to have is too wet, we hope to remain normal till next Christmas. That is the only time you can get it in Montana.

Local No. 122 had its annual dance New Year's—four big nights, and four big crowds. We cleaned up around \$550. Brother Bannon

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was general chairman and Bro. R. M. Shelton had the decorations in charge.

The above mentioned smoker is the result of the dance. A certain part of the proceeds of the dance is set aside for this entertainment and also for ladies' night, which comes the last of the month. Our regular attendance is small, but we are looking forward to hanging up the S. R. O. sign early on these two nights.

Local No. 122 regrets the passing of Samuel Gompers from the ranks of organized labor. There have been few men in any walk of life better known the world over than Mr. Gompers. While there were some things Mr. Gompers did with which we did not all agree, and some things were not done that we wish could have been done, where else was the man who could have started the organization Mr. Gompers started and carried it forward to its present strength, and do it any better or even as well?

I remember as a kid hearing a conversation between my father and a merchant. The merchant was bailing my dad out for joining a union. He made the remark that organized labor, as Mr. Gompers planned it, would not last any longer than did the Knights of Labor, which at that time had ceased to be a strong organization. That was about thirty years ago, and organized labor has not passed out yet and it is not going to.

In conclusion, I remark that Brother Baldwin fell from a ladder a couple of days ago and broke some ribs, hurt a knee and was badly shaken up. We hope for a thorough and speedy recovery of Bro. Baldwin.

Fraternally yours,

BILL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, OREGON

Editor:

The members of Local Union No. 125 are, with few exceptions, finding enough work to keep them fairly busy. Rumors of "lay offs" have so far failed to materialize to every one's immense satisfaction.

We have had an ideal Oregon winter, plenty of rain and some snow with a short cold snap in December. All "gainers" who have not been here long enough to qualify are beginning to note the starting of webs between their toes.

"Dutch" Lohr is back again working a gang for the P. E. P. Company and is already qualified as a webfooter. "Curley" Brown last heard of in California went out on a traveling card recently. Brother Brown is a good lineman and will make good wherever he locates.

Local No. 125 has been busy on a number of activities during the month. A committee has been preparing a joint exhibit with the Street Carmen's Union for the Labor Trades display in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple to be held January 27 and 28. We expect to annex the first prize.

The Legislative Committee has been working on a plan to get proper inspection of overhead and underground construction looking towards proper enforcement of the Safety Rules adopted by the State Public Utility Commission. They are also working for the Child Labor amendment and for and against other proposed legislation.

The strike is progressing favorably against the Northwestern Electric Company. A number of their activities we are opposing will come up for definite settlement soon. The Company's construction of a 66,000 volt high-line has been held up in the interest of public safety for over four months. Efforts are being made to have the wires put underground. During the month of December the changes of service to the fair company was extremely satisfactory.

Bills that were introduced in the Legislature designed to protect the Fleishhackers investments in irrigation bonds are being opposed. The opinion that a bonding company which had bought the bonds below par and expended the balance on a cost plus profit contract in the district's development should stand to lose as well as the settlers when the project proves a failure. The Fleishhackers own the Northwestern Electric Company and have recently sold out their interest in the Great Western Power Company of California.

We want the brotherhood to understand we have a good fight on here with these people and if the present sentiment of the Local continues that we will keep steadily hammering away until a settlement is reached.

Yours fraternally,

J. SCOTT MILNE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 135, LA CROSSE, WIS.

Editor:

Almost forgot my letter for February, so here goes, hoping the editor overlooks the lateness and puts it in.

Installation of officers took place at our first meeting in January with a smoker enjoyed by all. The committee surely had a fine lunch of baked ham, light artillery limburger cheese, dill pickles, potato salad (donated by Brother Mastenbrook's wife), half barrel of beer (donated by Selk & Montgomery of the Roosevelt Co.), also some spuds (donated by Brother Dokken); ~~smokes~~ were donated by the Chick Cigar Co. By the noise made, all the boys must have been feeling good. Brothers Bailey, Wiegel, and Mastenbrook were the main lights of the evening, entertaining us with their singing (you know the kind, back yard fence stuff in February).

We were also entertained by the cubes (come you seven) hitting them high and handsome. No piker's game.

A couple of our bosses were up and enjoyed the frolic, also a few of the boys'

friends, including our city wire inspector, George Jacobson.

The traveling absent brothers from No. 135 will know the kind of time we had and we hope when you read this you will think of us.

The master builders and the Building Trades Council are working out a city building code to be placed before the city council for their consideration and passage (which looks favorable). If this passes it will eliminate the farmer contractor that infests this city, and give the builder a job according to code, and also make him compete with a legitimate contractor. This ordinance will also help the Building Trades Council to keep a better check on the various jobs being done, as a permit will have to be taken out before work is started.

Last year our city council passed an ordinance regulating the minimum wage to be paid on all city work, and also giving all home labor preference, using the union scale of wages for a key.

If organized labor wants these protections, it must go out and support men who are in favor of its cause. Our city mayor is also president of our Trades and Labor Council and is assisted by a majority labor aldermen. Not so bad for a city this size.

The Eagles are sponsoring an old-age pension bill in this State, which has the full endorsement of organized labor and has a good chance for passage. This same movement is being sponsored in other States, so put your shoulders to the wheel, brothers; some day one of us may land in the poor-house.

From all indications the child labor amendment will be defeated and that will mean that organized labor will have to compete with our neighbor's children, and make our task a doubly hard one. So let's push our organization to 100 per. That's our only weapon.

Hoping this gabble gets by the censor I'll cut and get this on its way.

Doc.
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 143, HARRISBURG, PA.

Editor:

Midwinter and everything pretty much snowed in at present, and so most of the boys are hugging the stove, and wondering why the business agent doesn't get on the job and rustle up some work. Last meeting (January 26) developed into a regular old "bull" session, the most encouraging part of which was the receiving of four applications and payments on three more.

Rusty, of Scranton, we certainly were disappointed in your letter, for after the freeze out Bro. Izza Bender got in your town we expected to learn from your letter how you could behave that way to him.

It is easy to understand how a brother coming into your town with no job could

get the goodbye, but when a brother comes into our jurisdiction with a good card and a job for some of our brothers WE DO NOT drive him out and then publish the news that "he seems to be sitting pretty." Such treatment as Brother Bender received in your town is what hurts our Brotherhood more than anything else, and is the chief reason why so many brothers say that their card is only good in their home Local.

Brother Smoot, old timer, I think No. 291 used good judgment in returning you as press secretary for 1925, and will certainly look forward to your contributions. Am sorry to see that Solldiday, of No. 2, and the



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I. B. E. W.

Boston major, of No. 103, have quit. No. 317, of Huntington, W. Va., we renounced our claim on Brother Goble way back in November in your favor. Why can't you let us know what he is doing for you? I understand "Firpo" Statler is with you. Watch him when he gets the bones; that's all.

No. 471, why don't you let us know something about the G. N. P. Co. bunch? I worked at East Millinocket between 1907 and 1912 and knew Lyons, "Ash" McDonald, Fred Lynch, Harry Hall, Gus Tilly, etc. Some of them ought to be in your Local.

If Brothers "Wes" Ford and Ray Keller see this they may know we still think of them.

Guess I will pause now for another month, with best wishes.

L. F. CLARK,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 163, WILKES-BARRE, PA. Editor:

To all members of the I. B. E. W. who may blow in this valley, our lockout in the Baldwin Shop has not been settled. So be careful and call at our office before seeking employment and be on the safe side, for we never turn any member in good standing away from placing his card here, and any one who can call me a liar may do it. Work here is mighty slack at present, but we expect plenty of work for the future. We have about 6 to 12 journeymen out, with membership of about 140. Our members must be complimented for paying their dues so promptly. Sure there are a few exceptions. Yes we also have the journeyman license here. One contractor, one journeyman and the city electrician are the examiners. This has been in effect for some years. Journeymen, \$1 per year, contractors, \$25 per year.

We are at present trying to get a reinspection of all old work, especially on old public buildings, and the world knows it needs it, and I hope it gets it.

To No. 675 I have suggested the trial of the punch board or raffle for a month's dues to draw our members closer and will start this February first meeting. Was this your idea? We have had a very good attendance lately and it makes a lively meeting. Our dues are \$5 per month, except an assessment of \$1 levied for January, February and March, which makes \$6. Wages are \$9 since May, 1924. I cannot say what we are going to do for 1925-26 as to wages, but we are sure going after conditions. Our helper wages seemed to be well misunderstood for some reason but not so much in the new agreement to come. Our Building Trades Council is doing wonderfully. Yes, fellows, there is nothing but brains of good men on it; old regulars along these lines of organization.

I will keep the Brotherhood posted, as it should interest them as well as our city. Oh, yes, something I missed. MacMillan,

Baron, Hutnick, Antonitus, Davis, Toole, are still out of Baldwin shop and I hear two slipped back lately. They are out now for three months. Good boy, gang.

To No. 143. Kresge gave all electrical work to a union shop here last spring when they built. Sorry you are having trouble. If No. 163 can do anything, drop a letter, and we're on the job.

And Bachie, of No. 210-11, thanks for the invite. Come up and see all the big sticks that grow on both sides of this city. The mountains are full. Plenty of deer, also and real ———, the home of moonshine and stills. I also wish to thank No. 53 for the compliment. You sure can compose a healthy couple pages. Keep it up. This idea you have creates interest in all Locals. You and Bachie should have typewriters. What salary do you fellows receive? I personally receive \$5 per month as president of the Local, then I am a delegate to the C. L. U., member of executive board, wage committee, press secretary and still going up like the degrees on a thermometer. I guess somebody has to do it. I guess I will take a night off soon.

I have a boy four years old who always wears my last month's union button so he can be a union man. I only hope the day comes when he can show and prove he really is one.

No. 56, you surely said something about Electrical Workers' Hall, Atlantic City, co-operation. Yes, it is and nobody gets a chance to stop there unless he wants to leave the city.

Say, Rusty, that's good. Do it again. No. 81 is our neighbor.

L. U. 106 surely is doing some good work. I hope I get some of that chicken dinner. Say, gang, just look at the western States crowding us out of the WORKER. Hurry up. Write more in the east, and start a civil war. Let's go. All ready now, numbers 22, 39, 51, 53, 83, 125, 135, 184, 187, 288, 291, 372, 417, 465, 477, 567 and 1154. Read and read well all these letters. Makes a fellow feeling blue turn green with envy. Just look, all the large eastern Locals and the few who write. What's the matter, fellows, afraid you may get a traveler? Well, you may become one yourself and I can give you a good idea how.

When the war started I was in my native city, Baltimore, and there came plenty of work but no invitations were sent out, but, oh, boy, it did not need any, for the boys came in from the big cities where our members were not accepted. That's southern hospitality and Brotherhood, when No. 28 never turned away a man and Brother Fagan gave them, or I mean some of them, money for room and meals until they went to work. That money was out of his own pocket book. I saw this myself at the old East Fayette Street Hall.

Who can give No. 163 some dope in regard to Mr. Dana, Superintendent Stone and

Webster, as to his feelings toward union labor? Come on, fellows, drop a line. If you see this and know where he worked. Does anyone in No. 3 know him?

Detroit, we have our old regular war horse home again, Davey Jones, doing a theatre job. He well deserves this job. Our business agent, I mean our business representative, Barber, is still on the job. To all other Locals, try to find a better name for business agent.

The whole Local congratulates Bro. D. M. Guy on the arrival of a beautiful daughter recently. Who's next, boys, for my next letter? One a month. What's matter, Fisher? Joe Brayford, our store manager, Davis Electric Company, has an international office card. I hope he soon puts on overalls and joins me with tools. Come on, Joe. Bro. Bill Baugman is still covering up mistakes for our shop. Trouble shooter and booze shooter whenever he can get a shot. All right, Bill, here's how. Bro. Bill Piet is about to fill in his usual check for a half year in advance.

I suppose nearly every man in the I. B. E. W. saw the eclipse. Certainly was wonderful. I am saving my smoked glass for the next one, as it is only 118 years off.

I think the river here is going to take a wide berth this spring as we have about three feet of snow here for miles around and the temperature is about 12 below zero tonight.

Brother Dowling was called into our Local several weeks ago and though he could not do any real stuff on his errand I must say he gave his man some hot retorts in answer to the contractor's sarcasm. Thanks, Brother Dowling; more power to you. Call any old time; the latch key is out for you. I only wish some more of our neighboring Locals would write once in a while so we can keep in touch with conditions. It makes for better cooperation and easier for all Locals in times of trouble or new agreements. At present some Locals are like fourth cousins instead of brothers. It don't take long to write and say a few lines. Our editor has it too easy now. What say, Mr. Editor? (Editor's note: Nay, this month's batch has swamped me.) Oh, yes, more help. John E. Griener of Baltimore, Md., is building a new bridge here and it is about 70 per cent "rat" job. Even brought along negro labor from Virginia and here is the place you seldom see a negro.

Well, fellow scribes and brothers, do not feel sore at any remarks I have made in this letter, as I won't know how to make an apology. Let's all get a better view of each other's mind, for I know you would all say something stronger if it was not for the trouble it takes to write and such remarks I have written here many have made while talking to one another. So here goes for February, 1925.

Faternally,

PARKS.

L. U. NO. 184, GALESBURG, ILL.

Editor:

As it is nearing the end of the month, I shall make this as short as possible, so it will arrive in time for the February JOURNAL. At present we are still keeping cool with Coolidge. It is below zero today.

The Illinois Power and Light have a lot of work in this vicinity, but they are not paying any money, and it does not seem as if they will have to very soon, as we cannot do any good for a bunch of guys who are unwilling to listen to reason and get into the Brotherhood where they belong.

Brother Dealy, of L. U. No. 303, you are in the same boat. We are here when it comes to membership. They drop out as fast as you get them in. But, brother, the real ones always stick, and after all they are the ones that count in the long run. Just received a letter from Bro. Sam Carpenter, down in Houston, Texas., which was a very pleasant surprise. Come again, Sam; 1913 to 1925 is a long time, but am always

A CAUSE OF WOMEN'S ILLS

**WOMEN OFTEN THINK THEY HAVE
HEART TROUBLE, INDIGESTION,
NERVOUS PROSTRATION, ETC.,
WHEN IT'S SIMPLY IRON STAR-
VATION OF THE BLOOD.**

Many women believe they are weak and nervous as a result of age, worry and overwork; they think that their disturbed digestion, headaches, heart palpitation, shortness of breath, pains across the back, etc., are due to some serious disease instead of the real cause—iron starvation of the blood. This is proven by the fact that when many of these same women take organic iron for awhile all their alarming symptoms quickly disappear and they become strong, robust and healthy. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living cells and tissue. Without it nothing you eat does you the proper amount of good—you do not get the strength out of it.

If you are not strong and well do not wait until you go all to pieces and collapse in a state of nervous prostration, but take some organic iron—Nuxated Iron—at once. But be sure it's organic iron and not metallic iron which people usually take and which is made merely by the action of strong acids on small pieces of iron. Organic NUXATED IRON is like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach, lentils and apples and it often increases the bodily and mental vigor of weak, wornout women in two weeks' time.

Beware of substitutes. Look for the word "Nuxated" on every package and the letters N. I. on every tablet. Your money will be refunded by the manufacturers if you do not obtain perfectly satisfactory results. At all druggists.

glad to hear from some of the real members of the Brotherhood. Thanks, Brother Smoot, of No. 291, for your masterpiece in the January issue. You win all prizes so far. Thought you were writing a continued story.

Yours truly had the misfortune to burn his left hand yesterday with hot compound, so at present he is laid up for repairs. The rest of the boys here are all working, which is good for this time of the year; so why worry, spring will soon be here.

Fraternally,

A. W. MAZE.

L. U. NO. 196, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Editor:

Well, it has been a long time since you boys have heard from Local No. 196, of Rockford. At any rate, we are always there at the start of a New Year.

Local No. 196 reelected all of its officers for the coming year and so everything will go on just the same as before. Everyone seems to be satisfied; there is nothing like harmony, you know. The only thing Rockford needs is honest-to-goodness men at the head of their central body such as they have had at their head the past three years. It looks to me as if it won't be long before there will be two factions fighting one another and getting nowhere in particular. The newly elected, as I understand, are strongly against our honorable mayor because he used some sound judgment in some of his appointments when he was elected to office four years ago, an office which the Honorable mayor has filled to perfection. Mayor Hallstrom is a good example of the fair-thinking labor man, like which this city and country needs plenty more, and until we get more like him, why, we will get nowhere. Tactics used by some of the labor officials in getting into office are what is driving good union men by themselves, and out altogether. There ought to be a law passed where a man could hold office for no longer a period than five years. That would always put new blood into the organization and new pep.

Well, brothers, there is another thing which some of the older members have been complaining about, and that is a home for our brothers, and God knows we ought to have one. Nearly every other organization of some size has one and they don't see why the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers cannot afford such an institution. Let's get together, boys, and work for a home for our older brothers, who have no place to hang their hats. We are all going to get old some day and might not have a home.

Well, there is not much new around here, just enough work to keep the boys working.

Ed Da Kato quit drinking and he is growing hair.

Well, brothers, I guess I will close for this time, wishing you all a happy and prosperous New Year.

Would also like to tell the brothers of No. 196 who don't come up to meetings often enough that if they fail to attend two meetings per month they will be fined \$1 unless they can give a reasonable excuse.

Fraternally yours,

SAM SASSALI,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NOS. 210 AND 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Presume that you all have heard W. P. G., (World's Playground) over the ether route. This new station was formally opened early in January by his Knibs, the Mayor, who stole my stuff and left me nothing about which to gossip this month.

Howsumever in his initial spooch he forgot to mention that he was the big cheese of the biggest "little" burg on the globe and he also neglected to warble about the magnificent kolinskys and minks to be seen on the wooden promenade. If we only had the dough that some of these wraps cost we could put on our act in Cuba or Florida for a long, long time.

Have purposely used the word "wraps" as from a rear view it is impossible to tell whether they are coats or capes. All one can see is a big "broad" waddling along the walk holding the fur together at the throat and looking for all the world like some big brown bear or a fat squalid squaw. Now after giving the beautiful garment the O. O. we quite naturally take in the rest of the picture and its a 100-to-1 shot that the dogs are encased in sheer silk hosiery and turned sole pumps and it's been eighteen above for the last three days. Consistency thou art a jewel.

Last December a young song bird moved on the fourth floor of these dirty shirt flats and has since kept us entertained (?) with her warbling. To date her favorite ditty is "I wonder what's become of Sally." Now personally speaking I hope she finds Sally pronto and gives us neighbors a much needed rest. Somehow I don't blame Sal for hiding out.

For several years the writer has been kidded for carrying a rain stick in stormy weather but no more, as some misguided miserable skunk copped it New Year's Eve. All I got to say is this: I hope the big bum gets flat footed and his wife eats shredded wheat biscuits in bed.

The Bible Back Society of Atlantic County and vicinity was shot plumb to hell the other week when Tarbert of 210 fell from his lofty perch with a terrible crash. In company with Shorty Barnard and Fusty Matlack, our erstwhile champion of old man Volstead started cruising around the island in search of an oasis. The going was rough and the little ship foundered on the rocks. Skipper Armstrong did not have a full crew as Chambers, the Parson and ye scribe were on

shore leave due to the padlocking of three local ports.

The kid was first mate while Shorty and Fusty had an argument over who was to be chief steward and nearly needed the services of a Jimmy Legs; so taken all together it was a rollicking, frolicking cruise. Once again Tarbert is lashed to the mast; this time he swears never again; before there was no limit set. But at that he must be given credit for staying off the stuff from Oct., 1923, to Jan., 1925, 14 mos. and 20 days.

This little narrowback is not doing so much laughing this year relative to the cold weather as I have been on an open job since the middle of December where the wintry winds have a clean sweep with nothing between me and the north pole but the iron worker. Am teamed up with Jimmie Brannigan, the wild A. P. A. from Pittsburgh. Boys, that bimbo is a second Skip Turner for having a sunny disposition; nothing ever gets a growl out of him. That's the Irish of it.

The steward came on the job last week all dolled up in a brand new suit of non union overalls and jumper. He exchanged them that same night for Headlights.

Since the thermometer has been so low Fuerneisen and Lehrer are entitled to be called "the canvas back salamander twins" as it takes several fires and the half of a "big top" to keep them warm. The old ear floppers have come in very handy since Christmas. (Light gangs, please take notice.)

The first week in January there was a rumor circulated that our B. A. was very low with pneumonia but happy to state said rumor was grossly exaggerated and Brother Jawn is still with us, although he was powerful sick for a few days. But stop and think how ungrateful he would have been had he kicked out just after the bunch had gone to the bat the way they did to insure his reelection. Don't do it old kid, give us the usual two weeks' notice.

Say Smoot, what's the big idea, are you working for an increase in salary or are you paid so much a line? Seven full columns for January wins the barbed wire suspenders. Would hardly classify your latest scenario as a model for short story writers, as it is more of an endurance contest for both your old typewriter and the proof reader.

The Foley Electric Co., of Washington, is also doing some work here at the Hadson Hall and Chalfonte hotels. Brother Barnes is the general pick-handle on both jobs.

Well, Brother Holly, at last I got a rise from you. Some time when you have no other copy for these columns you might give me some news relative to the old mob and the town where I shot the janitor's cat with the "ould gent's" 38. Was in the 4th grade at the Longfellow school upon

north Perry avenue at the time and it sure caused some commotion.

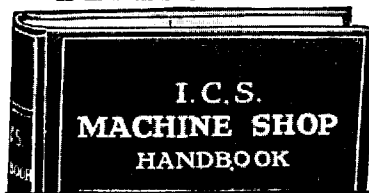
It has been fourteen years this May since I beat that sheriff over the county line, forget just who it was, but I am sure it wasn't Bill Ellinger or "Husky" Williams. How are Bob Marlatt, "Red" Jerome, Roy Bradley, Harry Mackley and the guy from Averyville, who canned me the last time I played Peory? Can't remember his name, but he told me to climb into my coat one devilish hot day when we were all unloading poles. Maybe it was "Tiff" Henry; anyway that bird did me the big favor and I will never forget his kindness, although at the time he didn't know how kind he was, as I had only figured on a three weeks' engagement.

Does Shorty Matlin still put on his little monologue in Tom Power's Palace? It was a good sketch and worthy of the big time.

Another old friend I have often thought of is "Runt" Calkins who squared me at the little German boarding house in the 600 block, Second street. This was where the dessert was served before each meal, but it was a wonderful place to eat, and I had quite a few wrinkles to be ironed out.

How about the old Pup buffet and Fritz Grebe's sour kraut and hot pups with the big goblets and strong handled schooners? Oh boy, my mouth waters even now when

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Name.....

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I think of old man Clarke, Woolner and Al Leisy. Guess I had better shut up, but must ask one more little question, Did they ever rebuild the Opry House or the National Hotel? Some day when you all hold an "Old Home Week" I am going to make it if it is the last act of Congress, and if that old sheriff has lost his drag. How do you stand politically speaking, maybe you could square it for me, huh? If Sandy McGill is still alive I reckon I could slip in for a few days' stay, unless the owners of the Peoria Journal got next.

During the past ten days the local papers have been running pictures of New York, Trenton and Philly showing how snow bound those cities have been. Underneath in very large type was the following, "Come to Atlantic City, there is no snow here." Now why didn't those durned idiots leave well enough alone? Why did they have to advertise it from W. P. G., W. H. A. R. and the housetops? A little old snow storm sneaked up on us in the dark last Tuesday morning and by noon had developed into a regular nor' by nor'west blizzard that kept on blizzing for thirty consecutive hours. I hope those guys are satisfied now. Luckily we had a rain that lasted nearly twenty-four hours and washed all the slush and slop off the streets. Some folks just can't be quiet no how.

Brother Salzman, 211 and President of the Atlantic County C. L. U., celebrated his twenty-fifth wedding anniversary in December and received enough silverware to start up in business.

That just reminds me that "Aces Up" Burkins was delegated to represent 210 in the C. L. U. while Hurley and Bennett of 211 see that Salzman wields the gavel properly, even if he won't sign some of the checks.

Bennett was also elected V. P. of the B. T. C. and Hurley, a trustee. The Honorable Gawge Sinn with his salmon pink coupe is also entitled to smoke his black cigars at the regular meeting of the council.

The salt air has had a bad effect on the morals of Jackie Baruch as he was found smoking last week, the first time in twenty years. Wonder what next?

The light company has had two lay-offs since January 7th, meaning that quite a few of our boys are idle, but so far only two have taken the green card. One is already working in Miami; so imagine he must have made it on the cushions. Wonder how it feels to travel that way; my favorite mode was to go down to the yards and grab the second blind if possible or a nice clean (?) car that had plenty of new mown hay in the racks. You all know what I mean. Weren't the hooks a wonderful alibi when the town clown or some railroad dick started nosing around?

At the meeting of 210 the other night I saw a dear brother scratching a bite on his ankle and it reminded me of the days

when we would drop out of some car box and meander down to "the jungles" to wash up, cook up and "boil up." How many of you of this generation have had the latter experience? Now don't all raise your voices at once; the delousing exercises received at the time of your discharge from our Uncle Samuel's Armies don't count. I hardly believe the editor would consider this to be very elevating reading so had better change the phase, but I still maintain that two real "tramps" at lunch time can do more railroading on branch lines than the average mortal ever did on main lines. Ask Brannigan, he knows.

Suppose you have noticed that the heavyweight champion is no longer fighting, but is now the manager and publicity agent for a movie biscuit. How the mighty have fallen; will bet that the shades of the great John L. and Freckled Bob are writhing in their graves.

As my old friend from 53 will no doubt say, this letter doesn't amount to much, paragraphically speaking, but I duly advise you all as to the reason in the opening stanza. If that hombre does it again he and I are going to tangle even if he is the King Bee.

Had to declare a recess just now for 50 minutes as the lights went out due to a cracked insulator on the high line. Not only this entire village, but the whole of South Jersey was plunged into darkness. I wonder who had to replace it. Don't envy them the job, as it is raining terrifically, a forty-five mile gale driving along with it.

For the boys over at the Light, I wish to advise you that all during the storm of last Tuesday, I was fervently praying for it to turn into sleet and take every wire down in the district. Then the second lay off would have been postponed indefinitely. What? That company can easily afford a good sleet, with their 12c per K. W. hour for us home guards and 20c per K. W. hour for the summer cottages, and only 77½c per hour for hikers.

Just learned that Brother Tom Parks, 211, has passed away. He had not been in the best of health for several years, but was confined to his bed for only a little over a week. Tom was a member of 211 for a great many years and had the respect and good will of all of the boys.

Have reached the end of the rope and presume that the majority of you will exclaim, "Thank God for that."

Adios e buena fortuna.

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, O.

Editor:

Winter has reached us with a rush. Fourteen inches of snow with an extreme temperature of 12 below is quite unusual in these parts and has caused many to resort to wearing socks. Streets are dotted with stalled autos of every description,

with steaming radiators. On every corner stand groups of belated workers beating time with their feet and massaging their ears while awaiting their "Kelsey roadster" which seems ages in reaching them. We expect some relief soon, however, as we never have made any previous attempts to monopolize cold weather, and considering the fact that we of No. 212 are all narrow backs it isn't nearly so severe on us as some of you fellows who put over your daily eight or possibly nine on the high lines farther up north.

Just now No. 212 is in the throes of a winter slump. Not much of real interest to many of our outfit except vain endeavors to comfortably heat our office, where they aim to idle away the day surrounded by penciled and broken walls, littered arcways, rats, nauseating odors and what not. A kindly tip to our efficient trustees, relocate our office, if for no other reasons than for the sake of humanity.

It possibly has instilled a good feeling in many to know that any labor troubles arising over wage adjustments are eliminated for the ensuing year, this being brought about by the renewal of our present scale, \$1.25 for a period of thirteen months beginning February 25, 1925.

An army of men have been imposed upon Cincy this winter who constituted one of the largest lines of job hunters we have had with us for some time. Exclusive of the professional panhandler, who greets you on mostly any corner at any hour, there are hundreds who are actually in search of employment and willing to take anything. Came in personal contact with one in an extreme suburban spot recently who absolutely refused charity. He had tramped for days looking for work without success. His wearing apparel, scant as it was for mid-winter, was still in evidence that its owner had at one time experienced prosperity. Prior to his reaching Cincy, he had held a responsible position with an eastern firm which went into bankruptcy. Since then he has passed from city to city still maintaining hopes and ambitions which fail to materialize. He was to the point where any job at any wage would interest him. I was quite surprised when my suggestion that a small amount of change which I offered him might mean temporary relief was met with his refusal to accept. I invariably weaken and fall for those of his type. I have always figured that the worst may some day befall any of us. The meeting of this chap caused me to cover the last lap to my job in a better spirit.

I suddenly found myself taking personal inventory which disclosed a job perhaps a trifle better or more desirable than the average. Good working conditions brought about through my affiliations with one of the best local unions in the I. B. and a good home managed by a faithful missus. With practically all the necessities and a few minor luxuries of life. I found I

was quite well off and could hardly recall just what I had recently been singing the blues over. I recalled also that a few nights previous I had mingled with the great crowd at the Auto Show, where only the fabulous sum asked for in exchange for a conveyance of my liking, prevented my placing an order for immediate delivery.

It was quite gratifying to know that No. 1154 harbors a former neighbor of mine. Much oblige, Hoelscher (K. C.) for your invite to California, but upon close inspection of my low cuts I decided I could never make it. Will say for your benefit, however, that we have everything in reasonably good shape in your old home town and hope to be able to maintain those same conditions indefinitely.

Having about consumed the space allotted me I will use the remainder in referring to our sick and disabled list which I have so badly neglected both in notes to the WORKER as well as personally. Bros. J. Getterer and P. Cox are still imbued with the same old "fighting to pull through" spirit but both are unable to work. J. Brinkman and Thos. Howard have been "taking as prescribed" for several weeks and McCutcheon is in pretty bad way at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Covington, Ky., on account of a fractured leg, which I do hope does not develope quite so serious as some reports would have it. To all of you fellows, also any who I may not know of, that are on the "unable to work list" I extend best personal greetings and very best wishes for rapid recovery.

I remain as ever,

Fraternally yours,
THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 218, SHARON, PA.

Editor:

Our annual election was held December 26, 1924, the following brothers being elected: President, G. Brannin; vice president, E. Bauder; recording secretary, R. Knowlton; financial secretary, W. E. Newberry; treasurer, F. Z. Neal; first inspector, I. Williams; second inspector, Wm. Sweeney; foreman,

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Our worthy president wished this job on me; he also wished troubles on some more of the worthy brothers by appointing a steward on every track on the job. I wish each and every one of them success in their new jobs.

Well, we have quite a lot of work in this district at present. I don't know how long it will last, though. We have a couple of brothers on the sick list—Bro. Bert Scraggs, and Bro. A. J. Stollmiere. Outside of them, I guess the rest are enjoying fairly good health. We had a very fine turnout at our last couple of meetings and hope the brothers continue to attend 100 per cent, as it looks as if we mean business when they all turn out.

I almost forgot, Brother Ammons is back on the job here again. You know he has changed his name from "Duke" to "Daddy" since he is the proud father of a fine young daughter. Too bad it wasn't a boy. We all think our president has matrimony on his mind as he is not seen about in the evenings any more, but then maybe it is the weather that keeps him in. We will know when it warms up again.

Well, this is my first attempt. If it misses the furnace I will probably have to write again.

Fraternally,

F. Z. NEAL.

L. U. NO. 291, BOISE, IDAHO

Editor:

Let us now bow our heads in prayer.

Oh, thou god of Mammon, look down with friendly eye upon thy disciples who are preaching thy exalted doctrine in our legislative halls. Smile upon them, for indeed they are striving to serve thee, and thee only. Have not they placed before our august law makers a bill which declares thee to be the supreme dictator of the destinies of those who toil? Have not they proclaimed that those who offer at thy altars are the anointed ones? Therefore, oh thou, shower upon them thy blessings and render unto them the blessings and rewards which they have so well earned. Amen.

Brethren, I shall take for my text this month that famous and well-known verse from the Old Testament, "Servants, obey thy masters for they are ordained of God."

Yea, verily I say unto ye, servants, obey thy masters, for if you don't, then truly shalt thou languish in the State penitentiary. There shalt thou stay for from one to ten years according to the tender mercies of he who is draped round about with a gown of black as he sits on the judgment bench or he who is the exalted ruler of this noble and divine State.

Nay, my friend, I preach not an untruth to thee. Hath not the State Affairs Committee of our Legislature now assembled intro-

duced a bill which will extend the provisions of the criminal syndicalism law? Truly, say I unto thee, thou resident of this great and glorious State, if that bill become a law, then indeed thou art become a slave and shouldst ye not obey thy master in all things then verily shalt just punishment be meted out to thee.

Thou wouldst not hearken unto the word before election but must pit thy puny strength against the powers that be. Thou wouldst capture their power by voting their own emissaries into our legislative halls. Thou hadst infinite wisdom and thereby thou couldst pick the proper man from amongst thine enemies. Wisely hast thou chosen, for they serve their masters well and faithfully: but thou art not their master. Yea, thou thought thou wert. In thy opinion those whom thee placed upon the legislative floor would bow the knee to thee, thou poor benighted heeler of the big ones. Dost think that the timber baron, the mining baron, the power baron is going to nominate those who are friendly to thy cause? Nay, my brother, since the beginning of time that has never been the policy of those who are in power to nominate those who were friendly to thee but steadfastly have they striven to teach thee that those whom they nominated were thy friends and that thou shouldst give them thy vote and support. Thou hast been an apt pupil. Now, hearken unto me and I shall show thee how thee hast sold thy birthright for a mess of pottage—the idea that thou wert a sovereign, intelligent citizen, free born and qualified to direct thine own destiny. Now shall I quote thee an article from the pulpit of the predatory, yea, even in its own words and form shall I quote this sermon.

Here is the item quoted from the Idaho Daily Statesman of Thursday, January 15:

"NEW BILL DEFINES ACTS OF SABOTAGE"

"House Has Busy Session; Judiciary and State Affairs Bodies Introduce Measures"

"Following the recommendations in Governor C. C. Moore's message to the legislature, the house State affairs committee Wednesday brought in a bill strengthening the criminal syndicalism law by adding a new section defining sabotage. It says:

"Sabotage is defined to mean 'damage, injury or destruction of real estate or personal property; work done in an improper manner; tampering with or destruction of machinery; improper use of materials; loitering at work; slack work; slowing down work or production; scamped work; waste of property; publication of trade secrets; or either of any of the foregoing acts when done willfully or maliciously.'"

The measure is known as house bill No. 11. Now, to become serious for a few moments,

what do you brothers think about such a measure? Ain't she grand and glorious when our dear representatives will even think of proposing such a law in a land where freedom is the song which we teach our children in the schools? While this act has not at the date of this writing been enacted into law, yet it has possibly an even break. Let us see just how far-reaching this proposed law is if it were to be passed and be rigidly enforced.

"Work done in an improper manner." Just what would this mean before a biased court? Joe is working for a jipo contractor and makes a mistake in his work. Possibly Joe is a good workman but inclined to agitate a little for better conditions; ergo, the boss doesn't like Joe very well. He simply goes up and has Joe arrested for doing work in an improper manner; result, under existing law one to ten years for Joe.

"Improper use of materials." This is a pretty broad clause also. Before a fair-minded judge one might have some chance, as there would be room for some argument as to whether or not the material in question had been improperly used or not. This phrase would hurt the bootlegger pretty bad though, since it is an absolutely improper use of material to convert grains and fruits into alcoholic beverages, naturally, one to ten years for a still runner.

"Loitering at work." Here is a good one and has possibly the greatest possibilities of any. Under this phrase one could be prosecuted for smoking, talking, singing, etc., while at work. This is really the part of the proposed act which, to my mind, would reduce labor to a plane of servitude lower than that of the chattel slave of the South. Slack work is in the same catalogue.

"Slowing down work or production." In its application to the laborer this is essentially the same as the foregoing. We will treat of its effect upon the producer later.

"Scamped work." Affects contractor rather than laborer.

"Publication of trade secrets." This is in reality the dirtiest part of the act if viewed from the standpoint of the general public. Under it, a clerk could be prosecuted for being man enough to advise a prospective customer that the commodity which he was about to purchase was not as represented but of an inferior or adulterated quality. The same would apply to a person who warned his friend not to buy an article which he had bought and been stung on.

If rigidly enforced, this act also affects the producer. "Work done in an improper manner; slack work; slowing down work or production; scamped work," all of these affect the contractor or manufacturer. A contractor who accepts a contract under certain specifications and then does his work with inferior materials and skins the job has violated the law. The manufacturer who shuts down his factory just before election time has violated the law. The manufacturer

or contractor who locks out his employees has violated the law. Likewise the laborer who goes out on strike has made himself amenable.

These are just a few ways in which the proposed law could be interpreted by a biased

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Do you want to hear the birds call—loud and clear?

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That's combined with certain wealth
And an income from an orange grove each year?

Do you want a piece of land
That will grow to beat the band
All the different garden crops that you enjoy?

Do you want to make a "Nest,"
And a permanent bequest
For the future welfare of each girl and boy?
Do you want a sunny clime
Where there's fishing all the time?
Where there's ducks and deer and quail and other game?

Where the summer climate's cool,
And within each lake and pool,
You can swim in January—just the same?
Do you want to buy this land
On an easy-payment plan,
With about your monthly outlay for cigars?

Do you want to read a book
That will make you want to look
On the finest land that lays beneath the stars?
Send a letter right away;
Put it in the mail today,
We will send this Booklet absolutely FREE.

After you have read it through,
If a thought occurs to you—
Just address another letter here to me.
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Life will take on added charm,
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court. I have drawn them pretty raw in order to show you the lengths to which the powers that be will go in order to break up unionism. The only way in which we can protect ourselves from such vicious attacks is to quit supporting the two old parties and get busy looking after our own instead of the bosses' interests.

Inasmuch as this is convention year, I propose from now on to devote my space in the WORKER to the discussion of certain constitutional amendments which I believe should be brought before the convention. Next month I shall take up the five-year traveling card law.

In conclusion, let me say, best wishes to all from

R. E. SMOOT.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHERINE'S, ONT.

Editor:

It must be very gratifying to the editor to have so many letters as this month of January has, including as they do the goings on of the members from coast to coast. I regret that No. 303 is the only Canadian Local to have a letter. The others are probably so busy looking at their fat bank accounts that the JOURNAL is out of the question. Well, the boys of No. 303 don't have any bank accounts unless some rich uncle leaves them a pile, for they are still wrestling with the agreement that has been hanging fire for over a year now, and they are still hoping to hear some news. The irony of it is that there are men in the jurisdiction who won't join a union, but are always on hand for what the other fellow goes after. And it so happens that the beacon light that No. 303 upholds in this district is used to get someone who is not and will not be a member, the advantages that come from organized effort. If I were to detail all that is in the back of my head no doubt the gavel would fall down on me. So the least said in the most effective way is best.

Brother Noble was showing me a list the other night of the number of times he has been in this district in the past two years. Undoubtedly this is a hard place to get the electrical worker to organize. But nothing is impossible these days. And surely our organization is a good one to belong to. That point firmly settled in one's mind the rest should be easy. Of course, some people have to die to realize that they have been alive.

Is it so big a proposition to tell a man who is working at a skilled trade for 45 cents and 50 cents an hour, always with the fear "that if you don't like it we can get someone else" in front of him, that he should have more, that he is a fool to himself and that we are only passing through this life once, and he should have sufficient of the bountiful earth's goods? The effort must go on; we can't afford to let low wages

be set for those who have to think and do the work of an electrical worker.

I did say that I wouldn't write any more letters because my January letter caused some little friction, but I realize that I can not suit myself in this matter. This letter is a duty we owe to the membership. And, though the news in most letters is of local character, it gives those who are interested in the well-being of the Brotherhood an idea of how we stand; and of our joys and setbacks. Truly the worker's life is not all sunshine. It seems that he hurts himself more than anyone else does, and it is this bond of Brotherhood which when properly "well did" gives him an idea, and later a feeling that he is not alone, but part of a Body of Power.

I heard a good story one time about an old slave driver who wanted a foreman, and a young, husky man came to him for the position. "Now," said he, "there are three tests before going any further. Do you see that robin on the bough singing? Well, he's been coming here year after year, and I want you to take this whip and slash him into pieces. He won't fly away; he's so tame." I am sorry to say the young man did it and so passed the first test. Test number two was "Do you see that old horse in the field? Well, I've had him many years and I would just love to see him trot lively. I hate to go and wallop him myself, for he has been a faithful old beast; you go and give him a kick in the ribs and we will see him run." The young man's ambition to be a boss was all the keener, so he went and kicked the old horse. "Very good, very good," was the comment. Now the third and last test. "Do you see that hornet's nest over there? Well, take this stick and go and beat them up; kill as many as you can."

"Oh no, no no," said the young man, "they are organized and I'll get the worst of it."

Thanks, brother press secretary of No. 53, glad you liked the last letter. Glad to have your encouragement, Brother Smoot, No. 291, but it was too bad to see the referendum ignored.

Bro. Fred Allan won the draw for January, which is twice for him in three months. Best wishes to all the membership.

Fraternally,

THOS. W. DEALY,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Editor:

I have noticed that all new scribes contributing to the WORKER, who being modest make excuses for so doing, receive a lot of criticism which otherwise they might not receive. So I will just burst in and see how much I get thrown at me.

Funny how many excuses there are for doing it when it is really a duty.

One consolation is, if the dear brothers of No. 317 get too rough with me when

they receive their next WORKER, my wife will still get her insurance.

Being new on the job I will confine my letter to local news only.

Local No. 317 has had a strike in progress here since November 10. Organizer D. L. Goble has been assisting us in our difficulty for some time, and it is mainly through his efforts that we have matters as well in hand as we have, and expect in the near future to have closed shop agreements signed with all shops of any importance.

Most of our membership is working at present, but can't stand any more traveling cards coming in.

Huntington has been doing some intensive organizing lately in all trades and is coming to the front in the labor movement. Several international organizers in other crafts have been in this district and have done good work in their respective trades with the exception of the Glazers, who tried to be a little too speedy and their organizer left with their charter.

Brother Goble also organized the Ladies' Auxilliary to the Central Labor Council, and the ladies report new members every week. They are moving along fine.

We have also organized what we call a district council of the Electrical Workers, consisting of the three cities in this district, namely, No. 575, Portsmouth, O.; No. 466, Charleston, W. Va.; and No. 317, Huntington, W. Va. As all three cities are within joy riding distance of each other with small towns between, this council was organized for the purpose of getting better acquainted with our neighboring locals, to settle jurisdictional disputes, or at least to prevent any, as we have not had any yet, and to organize and further the Brotherhood movement in general. To give credit where due No. 466 originated this idea and I can safely say is highly favored by No. 317.

The council meetings are held once a month in the city selected at the previous meeting. Huntington being centrally located was selected for the past meeting and for the next to be held on February 8.

The State Federation of Labor has also been reorganized and is receiving many new affiliations, among them Local No. 317.

Local No. 317 extends to the International Office their most hearty thanks for letting us have the assistance of such a diligent and capable worker as Brother

Goble for such a length of time and intend to show our appreciation by finishing up the good work he has started.

We also take this means of thanking Brother Goble for his persistent and untiring efforts in our behalf.

We hope other locals that receive his help will try to merit it as much as we will.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 322, CASPER, WYO.

Editor:

Well, here I come, brothers, (ready or not) with a few lines of nonsensical nonsense, and perhaps a word or two dealing with facts. I say a word or two because I like to write as little concerning facts as possible in order to eliminate as much pain as possible. The public, consisting of our brothers in particular, like to read something with a touch of humor. They can sit down and think of painful things when they have nothing to read. And while we are on the subject of pain I wish to recite a little incident that happened to our Brother Windstrom. But you are not acquainted with Brother Windstrom, are you? In fact, I am of the opinion that your acquaintances among members of No. 322 are few, and so I believe I will just take a few moments of your time to introduce some of them, so that you will know to whom I refer when I mention them in future articles, for it is my intention to keep you posted as to their behavior, both good and bad.

Well, there's our president, Bro. William Gauntt. He's the Casper branch of Aberdeen Engineering Company in charge of the electrical work on the new high school. Then there's our vice president, Brother Dickerson, who recently severed connections with the American Electric Company of this city in order to take up a position as assistant to Brother Gauntt. Next comes Bro. "Shorty" Thompson. It isn't necessary to give you a description of him, for any rogue's gallery will furnish that on request, but, anyway, he's our financial secretary, which is a fitting position, and also an assistant of Brother Gauntt. Then there's our account juggler, Brother Carr, who was recently promoted from the rank of financial secretary. Next is our loud speaker and recorder, Brother Newton, a nice quiet fellow, too quiet in fact. You can't tell what the devil he is thinking of half the time, which puts one at a disadvantage.

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But I see some of the brothers yawning and no doubt others are bored to tears so will leave off introductions for this time and take them up again in some future article.

Now to get back to the incident of Brother Windstrom. He and some of the other brothers, having nothing to do last Friday, went hunting. They ought to have known better than to go on Friday, but anyway Brother Windstrom returned with a pair of split lips and a story about how hard his gun kicked. It was a real good story and one well worth sticking to, but you know we all had our story and the most of us stuck to it, and sometimes got away with it. I used to have a good one until they stopped putting those iron steps on the poles. You know the first step generally stuck out over the sidewalk and it was just right to catch me in the mouth, and if I happened to see it just as it struck and ducked my head, it sometimes gave me a black eye, and the best part of it was if anyone doubted my story there was always a pole handy to demonstrate. I was so sad and disappointed when they stopped putting those steps on that it left me paralyzed as far as alibis were concerned, so now there is nothing for me to do but tell the truth, and being in that state perhaps I can get to the bottom of such things easier than some of the brothers. As a result I am somewhat skeptical of the story. As one of the contractors was along it is my opinion that he and our worthy brother became engaged in conflict over the division of the rabbits and other game. Being a contractor he probably thought he was entitled to the larger share, but anyway the result was split lips for Brother Windstrom. I haven't seen the contractor since so can't tell you what trademarks he bears. Perhaps it is just as well. It might have spoiled the story.

Yawning again? Well, brothers, I will leave you now, but before I go I wish to impress upon your minds that

Be they tall or be they skinny,
Be they short or be they fat.
Be they smart or be they ugly,
Brothers, just remember that,
We're banded here together,
For your benefit and mine.
To make this life worth living,
To relieve the daily grind.
To command our share of profits,
To hold the proper wage,
That insures a decent living,
In this profiteering age.
So let's get together, brothers;
We're lagging, some of us.
Forget that childish grievance,
That damnable petty fuss.
Get right in, do your part,
To help is not a sin.
Abide by the majority,
If you lose, why wear a grin.

We're brothers, don't forget it,
And as brothers we, should all
Stand together, that's the pass-word,
For divided we may fall.

Fraternally,

J. D. MOORE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 340, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Editor:

Some two months ago I was appointed press secretary, and have since been several times reprimanded for not having a letter in the *WORKER*, and at our last meeting—or rather after the adjournment of the meeting—I was advised by our president and some of the members of the Executive Board in a group meeting (you know what they are) that I had better make mention in the *WORKER* that work is not plentiful here. "But," says he—the president—"say it in a nice way; you know, like in one of the letters where one writes 'the brothers are welcome to come here if they wish to take chances to work for Street & Walker for their health, with some of the other dear brothers, you know.'" He continued, "To tell them to stay away, times are hard, sounds like H—, and I for one do not like to read it; but you know, just tell them in a nice way just how things are, and let them use their own judgment." Well I am glad he did not tell me to tell it in a way that would have sounded like H— for I should not have liked to do that. Though I have been with several others employed by the above firm for some time, I like company.

And now I pray and hope, oh! dear editor, try to find time and room to cram this in the Official Journal and save me from a severe chastising from our new (yes, brand new, and good) chairman and some of the dear forward brothers.

And now may I ask in the words of Brother Bachie, of L. U. 211—the letter of December—"Well, Brother Ford, it's up to you and the proofreader to rectify any errors or omissions that may appear, as I am too full at present to do so," etc., etc.

I am not too full, but do it anyway; be kind and merciful to a beginner; it truly is my first offense.

Fraternally yours,
CARL J. AUSMUS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 347, DES MOINES, IOWA

Editor:

The December *WORKER*, beginning with the little cartoon, "The Present from the Boss," "Cooperative Insurance," "Farm and Factory Wages," "Child Labor Amendment," "Power, Pay, Prices and Prosperity" and the article on Agriculture constitute the best reading matter we have seen in the *WORKER* for a long time.

It is not unusual to find good food for thought in any *WORKER*, but this issue, in

my thought, is the best yet and our editorial staff should be commended for securing this data and putting it out in such a clear and concise manner. Because of the fact that this is the time when our legislative bodies meet the article on the "Child Labor Amendment" is especially timely.

We are all vitally interested in this amendment, and every member who read this article in the last WORKER should be able to comprehend what it means to the child, whose parents, destitute, perhaps broken in health, their spirits crushed by endless toil under unsanitary working and living conditions, as a last resort offer up their own flesh and blood to the industrial colossus, which will eventually undermine their health and sap their vitality, discharging them later on, when they have become inefficient, to the world at large, broken men and women, chaff before the wind.

No doubt some parents are irresponsible, selfish or indifferent, and these parents should be compelled to send their children to school until they have reached at least 18 years of age.

All children have about the same potential qualities, but what most of them lack is education that will enable them to cope with life's problems.

It is important that each and every one of us do our little and big bit toward putting this over; we should impress upon our representatives, either in person or in letter, that it is their duty toward mankind to work diligently for the passage of the amendment.

The press, as usual, is doing as little as possible to inform the people upon this amendment especially in Iowa.

Local No. 347 has just completed the installation of officers, and this year's official machine is just starting to function. *

We have our problems, which are, I presume, identical in character with those of numerous other Locals.

One problem we have that is no doubt common to the majority of Locals, is unemployment. However, there are prospects of the next year or two being good, so our boys are hanging on and hoping for the work to open up early in the spring.

Just recently our Local has instituted the four-day week in an effort to ease this situation. So far the experiment is working out fine, and we all trust that it may be the means of tiding us over. Our boys are loyal and good stickers so, therefore, our plan will succeed.

In closing, although we may be a little tardy in doing so, Local No. 347 wishes to extend to our International Officers, and the entire Brotherhood, our best wishes for a happy and successful year.

Fraternally yours,

A. O. NORMAN.

L. U. NO. 348, SEEBE, ALTA., CANADA

Editor:

In reference to a letter to the WORKER from L. U. No. 56, I. B. E. W., Erie Pa., where the writer states that it was the solid front of the American Army that won the world war, I don't see any reason for this hot air stuff being put in the WORKER for a member of the Organization to read who knows better. He went through the war from 1914. It makes one sick to read some of the hot air that comes from some of the press secretaries. Now, I am a Canadian and a member of L. U. No. 348, I. B. E. W., at Calgary, and I would just like to let this fellow worker know that there is no need for those lies to appear in his letters to the WORKER. If he wants to know who did the fighting in the world war, I can pick him a list of the nations that did it before the U. S. A. ever entered the war; but let us as one organization get down to business and cut out those slams, for I take it as an insult and not any help to the cause that we are fighting for.

Hoping you will find room for this in the WORKER, I remain

Yours sincerely,

ALEX HAYMAN.

L. U. NO. 372, BOONE, IOWA

Eatadoor:

With apologies to George Ade, and my old friend, "The Knight of the Galloping Dominoes," H. H. Broach. Ah, yes! did you not know that Broach was at one time one of the best crap shooters in this State? Together he and I have knelt on (not the altar) the old floor and gathered in the nickels and dimes. Ah, how well I remember that H. H. was having a hard time and he borrowed \$1.85, and how I remember that \$1.85.

Well, boys, about seven years ago I made up my mind—yes, made up my mind—that I would try to make an honest living and so I quit the old job and wandered along the pathways of life from selling newspapers to the blind to selling phonographs to the deaf and dumb. When I left Broach I thought his next address would be Fort Madison, Iowa, but when I rejoined the

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E. R. Pape

307-D Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

ranks of the "Knights of the Shimmering Sticks" again I found his address was Washington, D. C. Gee, what a change, and so if he can get from the old home town to that little town of Washington, I believe, with a little help, I might get the full dinner pail that Coolidge promised us. Yes, boys, speaking of the full dinner pail, about two days after the immortal election my wife forgot to fill my lunch pail and when I got on the job and worked for about four hours and found my pail empty I thought old Cal had really forsaken me.

With the old election over we had our annual execution of officers on December 31 and the following were executed with all the pomp and glory that were ever bestowed on crowned heads of Europe or bald heads of America:

Sweet Williams (beg pardon, better known as Candy) was handed the job as our Celestial Ruler, that being Hebrew for president; M. J. Higgins, vice president; F. D. Ridpath, financial secretary; George Smith, treasurer (they would not trust anybody else); W. Benshoof, trustee; I. A. Emerts, inspector; L. R. Conner, foreman; myself, press representative.

Gee! that was a swell job to wish on a man not having any more education outside of six jails and four penitentiaries. I think the guys who wished this job on me are crossed between a gin poll and a pike poll. At the time of the balloting Brother Ritten-hour and myself were in the kitchen cooking up a chow for these 30,015 hungry guys and they just wished it on me. You should have seen these wolf hounds eat. In five minutes you could not tell whether the dining room was a greasy spoon or a pig pen. After they had consumed everything but the coffee pot and gas range, they adjourned to the parlors and enjoyed a game of Ma Jong. With that over, they went their way to their little homes and their mammas tucked them in bed about 10.30.

I don't know when this little seaport has had a letter in the WORKER, but they told me I would have to write one, but never having written anything but books it's hard to keep myself down to a letter. Outside of that everything is O. K. around here. What few men we have are working most of the time; the old "Hy, Dry and Dusty" is still running and Bro. Geo. Smith, on the Light, is keeping what men he has busy most of the time.

What has become of the old gang, the ones you used to see just dropping in to say hello? Their old faces I would surely like to see again, but those days are passed and it looks as if the old fellows are all gone now and have made their last climb.

Holy Mackerel! Almost forgot; we have a brother who is going to be murdered soon. Hey, wait a minute; I mean married. But Gee! they're the same. Only one is lingering and the other sudden. Ain't that just grand? I won't tell you his name yet, but when

the execution happens, I will surely let every one get in on this.

Well, boys, that's about all for this time. No. 372 wishes you all a happy and prosperous New Year.

Yours fraternally,

MYSELF.

L. U. NO. 379, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Editor:

My last effort at writing seemed to have met with approval by most of the brothers in Local No. 379 and as they insist on more local literature I will endeavor to furnish them with necessary reading matter.

Our membership is steadily growing, although it takes hard work to keep the men in good standing, as they have a tendency to get three months in arrears with their dues. There is no excuse for this, as for example, I was talking to one of our delinquent members several days ago and after asking him what seemed to be his greatest trouble I was advised that he could not spare the money for his dues. I found out later this man smokes four ten-cent cigars every day. I guess all Locals have the same trouble, and so why should we complain?

It is gratifying to know that the shop where our membership is the largest is the shop that is doing the work; and when a legitimate contractor can boast of keeping twelve men at work in this town it is something to be proud of. After visiting a few shops where we are not recognized, and finding two or three men warming the seats in the rear of places of business, we have almost decided that "right is might."

We are at present busy organizing a Building Trades Council and from the enthusiasm shown by the different crafts I believe it will be a success and a great help to organized labor in this city.

Big jobs are not so plentiful just at the present but our membership has had no trouble in keeping employment. Some nice jobs are coming up and so far our men have always been represented on the only good jobs that have been put in, around this locality.

Bro. J. D. Sanders, an old timer out of No. 84, has deposited his green ticket in this Local and we are mighty glad to have this union man with us, as he has the reputation of bringing more members into the I. B. E. W. than any other six brothers in existence.

Bro. J. J. Leak got disgusted at doing nothing at the Johnston building and decided to go to work for the Westinghouse people. Brothers Locklair, Thornburg, Black and Johnson are still running the electrical end of Mr. Ford's plant and from the discussions they have one would think he was attending a convention of the A. I. E. E. These discussions are not allowed to come up under the head of practical electrical discussions, as they are too deep for the average wire-

man. I would suggest that a school be started in order that the other members could understand more about these subjects.

The writer, while making a call in the swell residential section of this city, was asked for a little advice and information about electricity about which he happens to know something. The complaint was that every time a motor was put in service for an air compressor the lights in the house would get very dim and stay that way until the motor was stopped. After investigating the trouble it was found that a two horsepower motor using a very small porcelain switch known as a 4014, as a cut out, was being fed with No. 14 wire connected to one of the two circuits in a sixteen-room house. Then they ask why the lights go dim? This is only one example of how electrical work is botched up in this city. We understand that the State inspector will require an examination to be passed by all wire men before they can do electrical work and here is hoping that it goes into effect at an early date. That's all.

Fraternally,

W. H. FOWLER,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 413, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

Editor:

Some of you will be surprised to know there is such a local as 413, Santa Barbara, Calif. Things have been good up to the first of the year, but since then have slowed down.

Our latest trouble here was a lockout for one day, the difference now being adjusted. We are back at work under the same conditions under which we worked previous to the trouble. None of the shops are working their full crew, which means about fifteen of the fellows are working now and then. However in a couple of months things should open up and we will be back in our old stride again.

The condition of our Local Union here is good; the attendance at meetings is fine; we are always working to improve working conditions, which is of mutual benefit to those for whom we work and ourselves.

R. E.
Press Sec.

L. U. NO. 417, COFFEYVILLE, KANS.

Editor:

Like the parrot that spoke to the wrong bulldog, this writer feels as if he may have perhaps blown No. 417's horn a bit too lustily in the last letter. We certainly do not care for the things that are as the things that were, down here. I should say that we missed some of the fine print in our new ordinance, which licenses narrowbacks, and examines their ability to bore holes, tape joints, lug conduit, etc. For two dollars, so the rank and file understood, we were to get our examination,

our license, and the blessing of the Department of Safety. But we find that the two dollars covers only the examination, another three dollars covers one year's license to practice the gentle art of crockery shooting, while nobody that I know of has received any blessings thus far.

If you want to come here and take a chance on the work with the rest of us and ante up your five-buck fee, all right. But this five-dollar license is not transferable, and if you are looking for a day's work be cautioned that the net profit will not be great after the inspector's office gets its hooks into you. Especially on our scale, for be it broadcasted that Coffeyville is the lowest point in Kansas, topographically, probably financially, and possibly morally and mentally.

Five-dollar working fee or no, the effects of a good ordinance are at once visible. Our agitation for this measure has been long and vigorous, and let us urge all locals of our immediate size to shout for better electrical construction in the rhubarb districts. The electrical tourist, or migratory worker as the newspapers call him, will tell you that the number of small cities without prohibitory and regulatory electrical legislation is amazing. He will at least say that lots of towns arent worth a whoop. He means—aw, why waste paper?

But consider the professional boomer, with good tools and good clothes, and a paid up card. This to distinguish him from the professional tramp. Valuable as the boomer may be in making conditions, it is beyond his field to better the standard of construction by getting electrical regulations passed. That is distinctly the duty of the situated mechanic, he who has lived in the locality for a sufficient length of time to form the necessary social and official connections. The time when all states will have uniform electrical construction laws will be speeded in proportion to the number of locals that obtain municipal construction laws. (Altogether now—)

Brother O'Neill, of the International Office, was recently with us, and assisted in framing up the 1925 working rules. A good brother and sincere in his desire to help the movement along.

Brothers Laisure, Crain, and Punches

TIRES WITH 500 NAIL HOLES LEAK NO AIR

A new puncture-proof inner tube has been invented by a Mr. E. J. Milburn of Chicago. In actual test it was punctured 500 times without the loss of air. This wonderful new tube increases mileage from 10,000 to 12,000 miles and eliminates changing tires. It costs no more than the ordinary tube. Mr. E. J. Milburn, 331 West 47th St., Chicago, wants them introduced everywhere and is making a special offer to agents. Write him today.—Adv.

have been with us during the month just past. They report no holiday fatalities in the neighboring jurisdiction, but due to a truck driver's inability to differentiate between the middle of the road and a deep ditch, Brothers Crain and Collins are bandaged and courtplastered.

The membership at large is undoubtedly in favor of the practical articles that have been appearing in the **WORKER** by Mr. Bliss. When will we see a discussion of the Fynn-Weichsel motor and of the wired wireless so rapidly becoming popular for voice transmission over high lines? Could not some of you budding Engineer-Press Secretaries rise and shine?

This is all the salve for now, brothers, and we thank you for having thus listened to our woes and joys.

SHAFFER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

I hope this will not fall into the waste basket, as old No. 429 has just calmed from the storm of a crooked financial secretary. And this is the first in a long time.

This job was forced on me in our general election, so overlook anything from a dumb writer and his first attempt.

All the large fair jobs at this writing are near completion, such as Memorial building, Memorial apartment, Peabody Administration and Vanderbilt Hospital, making things rather dull at this writing. Some of the out-of-town brothers are already asking for travelers. Conditions look rather bad at present as the large Dupont silk fiber job and Jackson Hotel went for "scabs." A lot of this element has floated in, which will complicate our battle this May, when we go in for our new agreement.

A word to the wise. Have your trustees regularly audit the financial secretary's books; read the **WORKER** and look for your per capita and insurance receipts, as our experience with a crooked financial secretary came near stampeding a good organization. Keep barking, boys, for you know it is a sad day in a hound's life when he doesn't see anything to bark at. We must work and be about our business.

There is a low voltage and lagging current that must be made power at unity. Many an old obsolete type "D. C. generator" of ignorance and prejudice is impeding progress. These old machines must be torn down and replaced by a modern A. C. machine of rightful and honest thinking men; we can't carry on a non-inductive load.

The widows and orphans of our deceased brothers, where the meter is never read, with the service cut, see nothing but darkness. We should excite the alternator and produce a ray of light and hope for their future. Pay your dues promptly and

keep your insurance in full force, as you know this department is operated on sound and business principles.

I thank you.

J. Y. HINSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 443, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Editor:

Just to let the members of the Brotherhood know that L. U. No. 443 has not gone out of business yet. Although a great many of the members have taken out their traveling cards there are enough left to hold meetings, but sometimes it looks as if it would take a good man with a big stick to get enough to make a quorum. I have been watching the **WORKER** to find out if any of the brothers had discovered a way to get out a full number to meetings. L. U. No. 443 has tried every way that has been heard of so far. The last trial was to let the members draw for a solid gold emblem button and the winner had to attend the next meeting after drawing to get the button, but it seemed that the member that had not attended for several meetings would be the lucky one and it did not seem to have the drawing power that it should. As for placing a fine, as financial secretary, I am opposed to trying to collect anything more than the regular dues.

Now brothers, I have the same old story. There is not much doing in the inside game at present. There are a lot of new buildings on paper for the future. There is plenty of line work with the Alabama Power Company, but the wages and conditions are not such as would encourage any one to travel far to get on.

Brothers, we are now all insurance agents, so let's get busy and while not working try to sell insurance instead of shooting hot air.

At the last regular meeting the election of officers was held and the officers installed were: H. W. Cornett, president; J. H. Reese, vice president; J. C. Kendrick, treasurer; E. A. Woodworth, financial secretary and recording secretary; N. Ethington, first inspector; Jake Speigner, second inspector; E. C. Edwards, foreman; trustees, N. Ethington, 18 months; J. H. Reese, 12 months; H. W. Cornett, six months.

I will ring off, with best wishes to the officers and members of the Brotherhood.

Fraternally,
E. A. WOODWORTH,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 477, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

Editor:

As it is about time for another letter to the **WORKER** guess yours truly had better get busy and see if there is anything of interest to write about.

Local No. 477 is still going strong and we hope to go stronger, for the outlook is

good for 1925. As every one knows, there are some of us who never say "die." We just keep on talking, and chewing the old rag, and the consequence is, we land a new member for the "I've Been Every Where."

For the information of the readers of the WORKER, who don't know, No. 477 is located in what is called the Gate City of southern California. Our city boasts of a population of 38,000 souls. Subtracting about 15,000 Mexicans and Santa Fe finks, we have about 23,000 citizens in our wonderful little city. Some are good and some not so good. But, nevertheless, brothers, we like this old town and are putting up a good fight to make it a good town.

Our busy agent for the Building Trades, Bro. Martin Farrington, a native of Russia, is on the job about 12 hours each day, and is doing very good work for the different Locals in town.

The several buildings under construction are mostly unfair, although the electrical workers, plumbers, and plasterers are card men in most cases. The Big Orange Show Building was built by unfair labor, and mostly Swedes at that. The electrical work, however, is being done by members of No. 477, for which we can thank Brother Farrington. The building has recently been accepted by the building committee of the Orange Show. The building is 125 by 700 feet. The Swede carpenters from Los Angeles used 1,000,000 feet of lumber in the construction of the walls and roof. The earth forms the floor.

All brothers who know Bro. Charley Kennedy, lately from Long Beach, Calif., but formerly from Spokane, Everett, Snohomish, Skyhomish and Sedro Woolley will be interested to know that Charley drove into town the other day in his auto; that is what he called it, and yours truly never cracked a smile, because Brother Kennedy was in a new and strange land, with strange faces all around him. Under those circumstances I think we should humor the owner of a 1912 Ford; that is, he almost owns it. He told me without cracking a smile that as soon as he made one more payment of \$2.89 he would receive the papers, and the car would be his. Brother Kennedy was so sincere about what he told me about his auto that I walked over to the car to look it over. As you all know some of us just swell all up if some one steps up and says, "You sure keep the old boat looking fine." The first thing I noticed was that Brother Kennedy has lowered the floor boards about six inches so that he can get his knees under the steering wheel. Brother Kennedy was at our meeting last Thursday evening as a visitor. After being introduced to the gathering he was asked to give us a talk, as Brother Kennedy is a very fine orator. The congregation enjoyed his talk very much, but I for one came to the conclusion that he has been in Russia.

Ex-Bro. Bert Robbins is getting along very

nicely from his burns, and we will be seeing his smiling face around the store room again soon. The brothers of No. 477 treated Bert so well during his illness, that I think we shall have Bert with us soon.

Thursday evening, January 8, we had a fine meeting. Installation of officers and general business was transacted. The meeting was somewhat late in coming to order on account of our recording secretary being late. Poor Jack; we all know how hard it is to eat without teeth and so we excused him for being late, with his promise that next pay day he would make the final payment on his teeth, and they would be delivered.

We took in two new members and have several good prospects for the near future.

Bro. J. W. Watts has got hold of the steering wheel for the Associated Telephone Company and my opinion is that he is there. Of course, we all know that problems come up before a city foreman, which require very careful consideration before they are acted upon, and the city foreman, who thinks well before he acts, is the one that makes a hit with the boys. I say, may Brother Watts hold his job until the company sees fit to give him something bigger.

I will give the readers of the WORKER the names of our officers for the new term, and I know those elected will retire at the end of their term knowing they have done their best for No. 477: President, Brother Weaver; vice president, Brother Porter; recording secretary, Brother Willser; financial secretary, Brother McGrath; foreman, Brother Smart; inspector, Brother Heller; press secretary, Hobbs.

P. S. Let us all get together and make 1925 a big year for the good old I. B. of E. W., and the only way to do this is to attend meetings; don't miss one in the whole year.

Yours very truly,
PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 560, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

As it has been some time since No. 560 had a letter in the WORKER I will try to let the brothers know we still hold meetings at the same old place, corner of Raymond and Walnut, and we meet every Thursday night at 7.30 o'clock and would be very glad to meet any brother that hap-

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pens to be in town that night. We are just about ready to put our new by-laws to work and would like to suggest that if any brother drops in town looking for work, to get in touch with our business agent, Bro. R. S. Scott, before making the rounds of the shops, as we are sure going to live up to our new by-laws and we do not want to cause any brother any trouble.

Things are very quiet here this winter and if we don't get some rain soon I am afraid it will be quiet all summer. So, brothers, if you have a job you had better stay with it as we have some members walking the streets—unless you want to keep them company. But whatever you do, don't pan our shops but get in touch with the Business Agent, as he can line you up if there is anything open in the work line.

I see in last month's WORKER that the boys of No. 352 are cleaning up the old town. Well, that sounds good; keep up the good work, as that burg sure needed a good going over.

Bro. George H. Allen, how are tricks with you and the family? Let me hear from you.

Just a few words for No. 275. We still have ex-Bro. Bill Briton on the jump and we are going to keep him jumping for some time to come. He landed on the city light job here but did not last long, as yours truly let the boys know that he was a "rat," so Bill is on the jump again now.

Eddie Plunket, don't forget that you owe me a letter and I would like to have you pay up very soon.

To get back to the home plate, what is the trouble with the members of No. 560 that they don't come to the meetings? I think if I were some of you brothers I surely would want to know what was going on and why I was paying dues. It is for your own good that you attend every meeting. Sometimes I think that the most of the brothers are satisfied with the working conditions we have here in Pasadena, and are afraid to come, as some one might go nuts and make a motion to better them and they would have to vote yes or no and it would be too much trouble to do that. But, brothers, that is just the thing the boss wants you to do. Just stay at home and let George do it, but some night George is going to stay at home, too, and the next thing you know the boss will tell you he can get men for \$8 per day, and then I guess you will see that George could not handle the job alone; but it will be too late then as George knows all about the \$8 day and has got himself another job before the boss has a chance to tell him to get out or work for \$8 a day. Now, if you want this to happen just stay at home and continue to let George run the Local, and it surely will come and sometimes I think it would be a good thing. Maybe some of these homestead boys would wake up and see where they are standing. Now let us try to make a little headway in 1925, as we surely did not make any in

1924. Now we will never get anywhere going backward, so once more, brothers, let us all turn out and fill the old hall and get down to business in a businesslike way, so that we might understand one another a little better than we do. I am sure we would not let our dues get so far behind that it takes half of our pay checks to pay up. I am going to say once more that we are going to live up to our new by-laws; so be careful that you don't get caught off your base. I think we have some members that don't know we have a new set, so come up and get a copy.

Fraternally yours,

C. H. BRADLY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, ME.

Editor:

Since winter has fastened her customary but unusually frigid grip on us, our business has suffered a natural depression. Practically all the shops are inactive, while our meetings have assumed a dignity and quiet that would be of credit to a church service.

Non-attendance is also prevalent, only routine business serving to keep the officers on the job, and I can name one at least who deserted the cause, and went home in the face of a thirty-mile breeze that was tossing a ten below zero temperature around.

We have recently experienced a little difficulty with a local contractor who was somewhat at cross purposes with our ideas of the maintenance of the Locals' methods. Proper pressure as administered by Business Agent Weaver ironed out all difficulties and his contract duly signed now reposes in our strong box.

Howard C. Woodside, of Portland, who has long served the Maine State Branch, A. F. of L., as secretary, has been appointed legislative agent representing that organization and has taken quarters at the Augusta House. Cooperating with him, representing Local No. 567 as a legislative committee, will be Bros. E. B. Walker, J. R. Fraser and L. G. Libby.

Through the efforts of the Maine State Branch and the personal integrity of their president, A. F. Eagles, aided by these numerous committees, much assistance in securing proper legislation on important matters is expected.

Recently I took occasion to review the 1923 and 1924 issues of the JOURNAL. There seems to be a steady trend of general improvement from cover to cover. Being naturally interested in the columns in which I have attempted to play my small part I could not help noting the variations of correspondents, many of whom appear perhaps but once, some a few times while many have stuck faithfully to the task of grinding their grist of information that cannot help but be of interest to us, since it gives us all a better comprehension of totally different

conditions, attitudes and personalities. Constantly we are reminded that we are all serving under one great Brotherhood, and periodically through the agency of our JOURNAL we are brought together.

Let's all get in and get better acquainted.

Yours fraternally,

M. M. McKENNEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 578, HACKENSACK, N. J.

Editor:

Thanking you for the courtesy you afforded me by publishing my last article, I am here with another for publication in next issue if possible. I would like to call attention to an error on my part in my last letter. I am writing for Local No. 578, of Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y. and not of Lyndhurst, N. J.

Now that the Christmas spirit is a thing forgotten until next year and the spirit of peace on earth, good will toward man has disappeared, and the members get back to the hum drum, everyday life and habits, the same old line of dissatisfaction and knocking begins.

Don't anyone get the impression from my writings that we are a bunch of hard boiled, as we are very much the opposite, but what is true of our Local must be true of the majority of other Locals or in fact, any other organization. You know it is a fact, no matter how hard you try you can't please everybody. So there is always a certain amount of dissatisfaction.

These are the ones I am aiming at in my writings, and I sincerely hope that some of them will at least try to overcome their faults in this respect.

There is another thought comes to my mind which I should like to bring out, and that is for an organization to have real success the members must realize that they must be sincere to their obligation, honest and fair in their dealings with their fellow men. My definition of sincerity is to be sincere to myself, and to be honest and fair to myself; then I will be honest and fair to my fellow men.

Brothers, by merely looking out for yourself, and keeping to yourself, not trying to help another brother when you see him in difficulty, not bothering to see if a man working along side of you is in good standing, or not rebuking another brother, who unnecessarily knocks an officer, the business agent, or any brother, that is not in sincerity to your obligation, neither is it honest and fair to yourself. We all need a little help at some time or another and it devolves upon us all to help each other when the occasion arises.

If we do not attend meetings regularly, or if we are working in a shop with other brothers and in order to make ourselves solid, we make life miserable for others, or we continually violate parts of the agreement or by-laws in favor of the employer for fear of our jobs, we are show-

ing we are not sincere to our obligation or fair and honest to ourselves. You also by doing the above mentioned facts, are creating conditions, which disintegrate the principles of the organization, agreements and by-laws and, in fact, the principles for which the organization stands. This lack of fairness, honesty, and sincerity creates conditions which will revert back like a boomerang and make those conditions distasteful to the ones who are really responsible for them.

Another thought I have is that when you employ a representative or elect an officer who makes better working conditions for you and fought your battles, that you should show him the courtesy to which he is entitled.

He may make mistakes; he is human, and the old saying is, "It is human to err." Tell him about it; not everybody else. Remember, if you are guilty of a misdeed and he bawls you out about it, don't get personal; be courteous and remember that is what he is paid for. If he did not enforce the rules as laid down by the organization, he would be a traitor, and would not be fit to keep as a representative. Remember that if we are innocent we need not fear any business agent or any other officer of the organization.

So, if we are sincere to our obligations we will never humiliate our officers in whose hands the destinies of the Local are placed; especially in the presence of employers or any one outside of the Local. It leaves a very bad impression. It makes outsiders feel that we are fighting among ourselves, and that we won't stick together.

There is another thing. You know one of the most necessary stepping stones to success is courtesy. No matter what occasion, courtesy always is bound to make friends. If you have an argument with anyone and he flies off the handle at you, just show him that in spite of what the argument is or what the feeling may be that you are courteous. The other fellow will have to give you credit for that. Also be

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courteous to anyone who may be in your jurisdiction on traveling cards. We are all brothers are entitled to a fair deal and not to have our life made miserable because we are strangers in the Local.

Another thing which I have thought of which is very detrimental to harmony is jealousy. Jealousy has wrecked homes, it has crippled nations and so it is liable to mar the progress of a local or any organization in which it makes its appearance. Jealousy in the shop is very bad. It always creates a condition of hatred and where there is hatred there is rivalry, and when this rivalry starts, it breaks down the morale of the shop, and there is always trouble, which in most cases makes life miserable for all others in the shop. In my opinion, when anyone thinks that anyone is getting more privileges in a shop than he has, it has always been my motto not to get jealous, but at the first opportunity to jack up and get another job somewhere else.

Now in reference to our activities. We had our Christmas party for the kiddies, that I wrote about in the December issue. It was a grand success. It was very well gotten up and the committee worked diligently to make everyone happy. There was a very large gathering present and I am sure everyone had his or her share of enjoyment. There was a demonstration for the kiddies; the band played children's play time songs and the children danced ring-around-the-rosy and other little games, which were enjoyed by the kiddies and grown-ups too.

The presents given to the children were very well selected and appropriately classified according to ages.

The winners of the prizes were very much pleased with their good fortune and appreciated the beautiful prizes they received.

There was one unfortunate happening that night, our financial secretary fell and injured his ankle when a step ladder broke while he was helping trim the tree and was laid up for three and a half days.

Since our last writing work has taken a sudden drop on account of the snow. Everything is pretty well tied up, but we hope for better times when the birds begin to sing.

Hoping I am not taking too much space and this will be published,

I remain,
J. J. WEHRLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

With the beginning of the New Year quite a few of our members have had the misfortune to get sick or meet with accidents, some seriously afflicted. On the eve of Christmas William McCourt, ex-member of No. 595, had a paralytic stroke and has lost the use of one arm and his speech. Some time ago

ex-Brother McCourt went into the contracting business and finally allowed his card to drop. He later quit contracting; things were not coming so rosy and this last attack was very unfortunate at this time. At one time "Mac" was a hard working member in the Local, so out of respect for a past member the boys subscribed to a liberal donation to give immediate expert medical aid.

Bros. Wm. Pollett, Charles Gobel and Ralph Theirs were each taken down with pneumonia; Brother Theirs had double pneumonia and had a hard fight for recovery. Frank Farris is in the County Hospital with a complication of trouble and may not recover.

Herb Townsend met with a serious accident while at work in the Judson Iron Works in January and will be laid up for some period of time. He and a helper were doing some work upon steel beams; Herb was standing aside to let the helper pass and supported himself by holding on to a truss rod; the rod was not bolted solid and gave way; he held on to the rod which swung; thereupon Herb hit a steel column, falling thirty-five feet into a pile of dirt, just missing a lot of pig iron. He will recover.

A new Labor Temple for Oakland and Alameda County is now assured, says Brother Bill Tyrrell, our business manager, who took part in helping put the deal over. Within sixty days you will see a steam shovel working at Eleventh and Franklin Streets, excavating for the new temple, which is to cost around \$500,000 and will be modern in every respect. Brother Bill was elected to serve on the Labor Temple board of directors.

The Daily Record, owned and controlled by organized labor, which started some six months ago, is still on the job and has been reincorporated as a half million dollar corporation under the name of American Record Publishing Company. The new corporation took over the Union Labor Publishing Company and will sell stock and bonds to any one. It is said this will give subscribers and friends of organized labor an opportunity to invest in a cooperative plan. Since the daily paper's inception, it has been handicapped for funds. The new financing and stock selling will still give organized labor control and now it is said that we can soon boast of a modern up-to-date metropolitan daily housed in its own building with new presses and printing plant. Boost for the labor daily, fellows, as it is one of the most important factors in the community and gives us a chance to state our side on live issues of the day.

Brother Tyrrell says a gigantic move is on foot for recognition of the Union Label. A campaign is planned whereby committees will appear before all branches of organized labor.

After over three years' struggle with the American Plan the Building Trades Council

is soon to start the enforcing of the Brotherhood traveling card. Keep away from Oakland as we have plenty of men to do the work and things may not open up till July.

At last we have some new city electrical construction rules which went into effect January 12. It requires practically all rigid conduit and BX within the fire limits and all large buildings; dwellings and small buildings will still be knob and tube. And don't forget that the book of rules costs twenty-five cents (two bits) a throw. This is our first time to pay for a "dope" book and our Local made a protest to the city.

Brother Chas. Patterson just took unto himself a wife to the great surprise of all and "Pat" admits that "us guys" believed he would never fall for any girl. Your reporter has met the new wife and believes he can safely say the boys are all for her and wish the "Pats" much happiness. Brother Patterson is our vice president and was just recently appointed bridge operator on one of the county bridges.

Joe Poirier, one of the old timers, is becoming one of the leading radio experts in the Local. Almost every day you can see some of the boys on their way to the Poirier Laboratory in quest for ether wave information. The Radio Bug got our business agent and he took on a few unassembled parts at bargain prices and they were wild looking specimens to him. It was up to Joe to tame them down and whip same into a set, which was done and the business agent, Brother Bill, says for quietness in reception it has them all beat.

I believe there is no more trying time in life than when some of us are stricken down by sickness, accidents or death with no visible means of support for ourselves and those dependent upon us. More so when the bread winner is suddenly taken away by death and leaves a bunch of little kids to battle the cold world alone, with only a day's wages in sight and not a dollar to pay for a decent burial of the father or mother.

There are a lot of good insurance and fraternal organizations where men and women can prepare themselves for just such a day and thus lighten the load, when the world seems cold. By joining in this fraternal and insurance protective work and pay in small amounts each month and year it is just the same as depositing that amount in a bank for a future rainy day. I believe our Brotherhood did one of the best things in its career when we adopted the compulsory insurance plan, whereby all members automatically get insurance protection when he or she joins our organization. The insurance feature in our Brotherhood can not be beat, even by company insurance, for minimum of cost. It was a great forward step as has proved in the past three years. Why old members of the Brotherhood will allow their dues to go unpaid or deliberately withdraw from the organization for some selfish or high exalted reason and sign up with

the boss and the devil, then in a few months or year come back to the membership and Brotherhood for help, when stricken or down and out, is beyond me. One of the best assets an electrical worker can have is a membership card in our organization, as it gives him both protection on the economic and industrial field.

The Brotherhood has just launched the Union Cooperative Insurance Association, which now gives us prestige in the business world. We are now in business for ourselves and due to past achievement in this line we can well state ours is a million dollar institution in the insurance game, as I figure that amount in the reserve funds of the Benefit Association and Union Co-op. By a little work and cooperation of all the members we will soon have a ten million reserve fund and one of those tall buildings standing on the corner in Washington, standing as a warning beacon to our enemies who would destroy organization and homes. Let us all get behind this new insurance company, one of the first to be owned and controlled by organized labor. Take out insurance in your own company first and get your relatives and friends to join in this great cooperative movement. In a short time we can have all the protective features of the old line companies and more, too, at less cost and pay the dividends to ourselves.

AL E. DANIELSON.

L. U. NO. 601, CHAMPAIGN AND URBANA, ILL.

Editor:

Well, as I am the new press secretary, I suppose it is up to me to say something. So here goes:

Everything is working smoothly here, and I think most all the boys are working and I think they will be kept busy on the University jobs if the weather permits, but would advise every one to stay away, as there is no new work starting here.

We signed a two-year agreement with the contractors which expires April 1, 1926, at

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As there is nothing of interest going on here will sign off for this time and will give you a longer report next time. So wishing you all a happy and prosperous New Year, I am,

Fraternally yours,

PEYTON L. LIVICK,

Alias VA. PETE,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Editor:

Two issues of the Worker have come out with no article from No. 611. The boys say I am falling down on the job. So guess I shall get the old Underwood into action again.

In order to get the greatest load off my mind first I should like to say something about the last A. F. of L. Convention down in El Paso. The writer took a vacation and went, not as a delegate, but was royally treated as a guest. There were four people of labor fame whom I wished very much to meet and talk with, and I saw three of them, which is a good percentage—our International President and Secretary; the A. F. of L. Secretary; and last but not least, our beloved Samuel Gompers. Our old war-horse, Charles P., was not there, as perhaps most of the brothers know. But our bare-footed—I mean bare-headed, because his dome is as smooth as a boulevard—James P. Noonan, was there with bells on. If a compliment from me amounts to anything I should like to say that I thought he was a great credit to the I. B. E. W. And of course Frank Morrison was a busy man, yet he found time for even me. You have heard the expression, "Common as an old shoe." Well, Mr. Gompers was even plainer than I thought. In the half hour I had with him just after the noon recess had been taken on Friday, November 21, I got first-hand information that he was a man of conviction, of vision, and of sterling character. But alas! brothers, he has gone the route we must all take some day. Whether we meet it in a short with 23-hundred on a rotten pole, or quietly in bed at home, can our brothers say of us as we can of Samuel Gompers, "he loved his fellow man?" It seems to me that I had rather have that truthfully spoken about me when I'm gone than anything else I can think of just now.

But about the convention. The Mexicans held their "C. R. O. M." (which being translated, means Mexican Federation of Labor) simultaneously across the river in Cuidad, Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico. On Sunday, November 16, a bull-fight took place in Juarez in which four of the male species of the bovine family were slain. The following Thursday our convention recessed to attend the barbecue on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Whether there is any con-

nection between the two events or not, the Mexican brothers of toil are excusable because of the free beer and soft drinks that were served and the general good time they tried to show us. And, brothers, every speech that I heard a Mexican delegate make, and I heard several, was but to praise our union activities, our fine institutions, our freedom of press and speech, and our glorious government. Did we deserve it? I wonder.

Our Local here is weathering the winter fairly well considering the financial condition of this state. We have at this writing only one journeyman and one helper loafing, which, if one knows of the many bank failures—likewise, crop—over the community, we can consider ourselves lucky I suppose and let it go at that. We hopefully look for a spurt in the building line next spring.

How about the proposed Twentieth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, brothers? What are you doing to aid its ratification in your state? The corresponding secretary of our Local was instructed to pound out on the typewriter a letter for each member to sign and send to the two Senators and three Representatives from this county. And in some cases the brother's wife wanted one separate and apart for herself. We have a fair chance of getting this state to ratify it we hope. Get busy, brothers, our enemies are; that's the warning signal!

Come again, Brother Johnson, of No. 1144, with another picture from 'Bama and more of your good "scribes" with a wicked pen. If this gets by the censor, I'll be surprised.

Fraternally yours,

CORRESPONDENT.

L. U. NO. 620, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Editor:

When I came home this evening I received a big official envelope from L. U. No. 620. Couldn't imagine what was in it so I opened it and here's what I read:

"Dear Sir and Brother: At last night's meeting, after you had made your get-away, the Local Union unanimously selected you to fill the office of press secretary. Please accept this as your credentials and get busy and give us something good to read in the next issue of the WORKER. We are sure you can do as well as "Mysterio," whom we all admire as a first class press secretary.

"Fraternally yours,

"Local No. 620, I. B. E. W.

"Per T. MACDONALD, R. S.

Now, brother journalists and pen-pushers, what do you think of that? The idea of pulling something like that when a guy isn't around to protect himself! Nevertheless I

will try my gosh-durndest to earn the respect of my well-meaning brothers by producing a letter each month for the WORKER.

Here's something that perhaps some of you know and some don't know, so I'll explain it for the benefit of those who don't. Don't what? Know, of course. This town's power lines have gradually been changing over from two-phase to three-phase. You ask why? I did, too. Because, my friends, it is cheaper. I never really understood why until last year when a very good friend of mine explained it to me. It is worth while knowing the why of a thing and it's easy to understand; so just follow closely and when we come to the end you will agree that three-phase power is cheaper. This data is given with all due apologies to the author.

We wish to transmit 200 K. V. A. at 2,200 volts at 80 per cent power factor, allowing 5 per cent drop in the line.

10,000 feet = length of the line
K. V. A.
Single phase $I = \frac{K. V. A. \times 1,000}{E \times \cos \phi}$ which is going to resolve itself into
 $\frac{200 \times 1,000}{2,200 \times .80} = \text{about } 113.6 \text{ amps.}$

Voltage drop = $2,200 \times 5 \text{ per cent}$ or 110 volts drop.

Resistance of line = $110 \div 113.6 = .0968$ ohms.

Total length of the line = 20,000 feet.
Resistance per 1,000 feet = $\frac{.0968}{20} = .0484$ ohms.

Area = $\frac{L \times K}{R}$ or $\frac{20,000 \times 10.8}{.968} = 223,000 \text{ C. M. size wire.}$

Weight per 1,000 feet = 635.4 pounds.
Total weight = $635.4 \times 3 = 1,906.2$ pounds.
Watts lost in line = $I^2 R$ or $113.6^2 \times .968 = 12,492$ watts lost in the line.

TWO-PHASE

$I = \frac{K. V. A. \times 1,000}{E \times \cos \phi \times 2}$ or $\frac{200 \times 1,000}{2,200 \times .80 \times 2} = 56.8$ amps. per wire, or the current in any wire in a two-phase system is one-half of the current of a single-phase system.

5 per cent drop = 5 per cent $\times 2,200 = 110$ volts drop in the line.

Resistance of the line = $\frac{110 \text{ volts}}{56.8 \text{ amp.}} = 1.936$ ohms.

Resistance per M feet = $\frac{1.936}{20} = .0968$ ohms.

$A = \frac{L \times K}{R}$ or $\frac{20,000 \times 10.8}{1.936} = 111,500$

Cos mills size wire.
Weight of this wire per 1,000 feet = 317.7 pounds.

Four wires, each 10,000 feet long = 40,000 feet.

Total weight = $40 \times 317.7 = 12,708$ pounds.

Watts lost per circuit = $I^2 R$. For two circuits = $I^2 R \times 2$ or $56.8^2 = 1,936 \times 2 = 12,492$ watts lost.

THREE-PHASE

$I = \frac{K. V. A. \times 1,000}{E \times 1.73 \times \cos \phi}$ or
 $\frac{200 \times 1,000}{2,200 \times 1.73 \times .80} = 65.6$ amps. per phase or per wire.

Volts drop 5 per cent = 5 per cent $\times 2,200 = 110$ volts drop in one line.

Watts lost in 3 lines = $E \times I \times 1.73$ or $110 \times 65.6 \times 1.73 = 12,500$ watts lost or practically the same as single-phase or two-phase.

Loss in 3 lines = 12,500 watts; loss in one line = $12,500 \div 3 = 4,167$ watts.

$R = \frac{W}{I^2}$ or R per line = $\frac{4167}{65.6^2} = .968$ or the same resistance as in two-phase.

Area of the wire is the same as two-phase or 111,500 circular mills.

Weight per 1,000 feet = 317.7 pounds.
Total weight = $317.7 \times 3 = 9,531$ pounds of copper required.

SUMMARY

Single-Phase

12,708 pounds of copper required.
2 big insulators per pole.
223,000 circular mill cable required.
12,492 watts lost.

Two-Phase

12,708 pounds of copper required.
4 insulators per pole (slightly smaller).
111,500 circular mill cable required.
12,492 watts lost.

Three-Phase

9,531 pounds of copper required.
3 insulators per pole.
111,500 circular mill cable required.
12,500 watts lost.

By using a three-phase system in this case 3,177 pounds of copper were saved. Using thirty cents a pound for illustration the

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actual saving in cost amounted to \$953.10. Worth while thinking about, isn't it?

I'd like to hear some criticisms on this subject from other Locals and scribes to see whether they agree with me. Would particularly like to hear from "Bachie."

One of our charter members took out a withdrawal card some time ago. It was Englebert Guehna. He was all paid up and in good standing with the Local and so the card was issued. Owing to a misunderstanding on the part of some of the members, I will inform them that he does not drop his insurance even if he has a withdrawal card. In fact, it would be folly to do so. And that's that.

Owing to the fact that I was unable to stay for the full length of the last meeting, I cannot give a full report as to how the election turned out. I do know that the boys will be paying a little more per month now in order to "feed the kitty," which is our private sick fund. I understand it is so low that it ain't no fun anymore.

Here's something you brothers of No. 620 can do and that is this: those who have some iron men coming from the fund, if you don't need it real badly, wait a little before you collect until we get back on our feet again. I am taking this opportunity to warn you that if we aren't careful we will go "bust" and then it will be ten times harder.

I don't know much more to write about this time and I must favor my third finger a bit. You see when a feller is cutting conduit and gets to thinking of someone else he is apt to cut himself.

I've just been thinking (I do sometimes) of a way to raise money for the Local and for myself at the same time. I can use it. I have a three-tube Kennedy Radio set which I will sell for 100 bucks including tubes and head phones; in good condition, too. Now if someone will buy that set (it's not a cat in the bag either) for 100 bucks I will donate half of it to the Local. There's an offer, fellows, that you will see only once in a lifetime. I suppose the boys will laugh at me because of this, but I really am serious. Think it over, fellows, and let me know what you think about it.

Here's hoping this will find you all in good health and spirits.

I am yours to serve for the coming year.

WALLY J. SCHOERGER,
Press Secretary.

P. S.—Was notified that Brother Stocks is in Chicago being treated by a specialist for his back. Hope he gets fixed up.

L. U. NO. 660, WATERBURY, CONN.

Editor:

On January 2, 1925, L. U. No. 660 of Waterbury, had installation of officers. Retiring President Charles Wiehn swore into office for president, Frank Slater; vice president, Al Lawson; recording secretary,

Martin O'Rourke; financial secretary, Edw. Conlon; treasurer, Maurice Goodson; first inspector, Ray Currier; second inspector, Joe Mulkern.

Entertainment was furnished and refreshments were served.

Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH MULKERN.

L. U. NO. 675, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Editor:

Elizabeth was one of the cities that enjoyed the privilege of seeing the eclipse. And, we consider ourselves fortunate, since it will be two hundred years before Luna will give us a return engagement.

The month of January brought about the election of officers. The candidates elected are: President, F. Thomas; vice president, A. Stillwell; business agent and financial secretary, R. Lewis; recording secretary, E. Conk; examining board, J. Pender, J. Rankin, A. Hargraves; trustee, L. Rankin; executive board, J. Pender and A. Hargraves; delegates to the B. T. C., R. Lewis, V. Tighe, E. Kuechel; first inspector, J. Gregory; second inspector, G. Kurner; delegate to Central Labor Union, C. Krauss; delegates to N. J. S. E., W. A., R. Lewis, E. Conk, V. Tighe.

At present work in this vicinity is hard to find and the lucky few who have jobs are hoping they will last the winter. Someone mentioned we did not have an old fashioned winter in a long time. Well let me say that we are having one now and we hope it will be a long, long time before we have another. The boys are warming the benches, which isn't at all pleasant, and tends to cause dissatisfaction. These are the times you hear such expressions as, "Damn the Secretary:"

If your Local is on the bum,

Damn the Secretary;

If your members will not come,

Damn the Secretary;

Don't take hold and do your part,

Don't help give the Local a start,

Show 'em all that you are smart—

Damn the Secretary.

If the meetings are a frost,

Damn the Secretary;

Don't help put the Local across,

Damn the Secretary;

If the shop's not what you like,

Threaten to go out on strike;

Don't help, for the love of Mike—

Damn the Secretary.

When you get a bill for dues,

Damn the Secretary;

When you're asked to help, refuse;

Damn the Secretary;

Let him do it—he gets paid—

Why should he be seeking aid?

That is why his office is made—

Damn the Secretary.

Cross-word puzzles serve to ease the troubled mind (sometimes).

Velbinger: "What's a four-letter word meaning New Year's resolutions?"

Higgins: "B-u-n-k."

Eben: "Give me a seven-letter word meaning the yanks are coming."

Otto: "D-e-n-t-i-s-t."

To turn to more serious subjects. Let us pause for a moment and bend our heads in prayer for the repose of the soul of our late Brother John Force. "Jack," as he was commonly known, had been ailing for some time, but never gave up the ship. However, he was only human and the strain had its telling effects. When obliged to stop work he did so reluctantly.

V. TIGHE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

Just a few lines from old No. 734 to let you and the good readers of our JOURNAL know that we are still alive and kicking, and also to give you a little publicity dope as to what is going on in the city by the sea (so far as we are concerned).

Now first of all I want to ask you one and all, my gentle readers, to be a little lenient in passing judgment on this article as I am the newly-elected "scribe" of our gang and am only doing the best I can. So here goes.

Well, to start with, our first of the year meeting held January 15 possessed two outstanding features. First the election of officers for the ensuing year, and second the initiation of five new members into our fold. The result of our election follows: President, R. P. De Kolb; vice president, W. F. Wheatley; financial secretary, J. F. Cherry; recording secretary, J. E. Hawkins; treasurer, J. Rossano; foreman, R. J. Lawson; first inspector, C. B. Rollins; second inspector, J. M. Rhodes; press secretary, J. N. Edmondston; trustees, J. E. Hawkins, J. L. Russell, and C. B. Rollins. Now you no doubt see some familiar names on the above roster. Well, I will tell you right here and now, you are going to continue to see the same familiar names year after year, because we are going to keep them there if, as a fellow says, "We'll have to hog-tie 'em." It's just like this: An old horse that has served you faithfully and truly for a long time you don't just like to get rid of, but then, I guess all of you know how that is. So there is no use of my going into details enumerating their good points and their unflinching faithfulness to our cause. Sufficient to say they are there when it comes to efficiency with a capital "E."

Now a few words about the new members that we have enveloped in the folds of organized labor. I think that I can sincerely speak for each and every one of them, that is that we have gotten five more sincere and hearty workers for our cause, five men that have

set no limit to their sacrifices for the I. B. E. W., as well as for Local No. 734. So here's three cheers for them, which I hope and think you will all join me in.

Well, I will ring off for this time, thanking the readers and our editor for their time and the space allowed me and promising that Local 734 will be heard from soon again. I remain,

Yours fraternally,
J. N. EDMONDSTON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 743, READING, PA.

Editor:

Here I am back again with another letter. As I saw that no one else had written one for this Local Union I thought I would put in a few lines.

I've read in the WORKER where Local Union No. 379 said that they were 90 per cent, and I was wondering if they have those farmers that work for the Southern Power Company roped in? When I went through there they were working for two dollars a day and got beans. On some of them they had to put plow handles in their hands, and blindfold them, and lead them on train.

They tell me that the foremen get \$3.50 a day and some beans. I don't know what the superintendent gets; something like \$4 or \$5 a day.

What's the matter with L. U. No. 1144? I don't see anything in the WORKER from you lately. I see where Brother Dan New was back in Birmingham, as I heard him say he would rather be a lamppost in Birmingham than be the mayor of Atlanta. Let us hear from you.

Fraternally,

E. C.

L. U. NO. 850, LUBBOCK TEXAS

Editor:

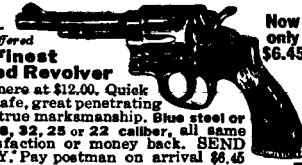
Well, here it is time to write to the WORKER again and we are still pecking along in the same old ruts; looks as if we just can't get out of them. Still hoping something will turn up and help get the ordinance through for the code. Fires occurring every day. The city fire chief comes out in the paper and says that most of the fires are caused by defective wiring and some of our members are responsible for some of those jobs of defective wiring. They have to make a living and others do not go by

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the code, so why should they, and as long as there is no ordinance to compel them to wire safely why should they worry? Well, I think that a wireman that has to be made do his work right is not entitled to a journeyman's card. So there, now, you have my opinion of you.

Work in the building trades is slacking up here now on account of the cold weather, as we have been having some of the coldest weather the past three weeks that has visited this part of the mundane sphere for years and some of the old timers here claim that we have never had such weather since they have been on the plains. Isn't it strange that we all turn to the weather when we have nothing else to write or talk about?

I hardly know how to write without the WORKER to give me something to write about, for that is about the only way I have of learning what is going on in the trade elsewhere, as we seldom have visitors out in this section.

Our Central Labor Council charter has not showed up yet and we are having a time to hold the boys together until it comes in.

Will some of the live wires please write to the WORKER and give us a line on getting the members out to the meetings? We can hardly get enough of them out to have a quorum and you know that is one of the greatest troubles that afflict all the trades bodies. The members do not seem to realize that it is to their interest to attend the meetings and when they do attend they sit there like dummies and hardly display enough interest to vote on the questions that some live member does introduce. When you ask them why they do not come out to the meetings they say, "Oh! there is nothing interesting there and they do not see that it is doing any good for them to attend." Or else they complain that some clique is running things to suit themselves so there is no use for them to waste their time coming. Now all I can say to that kind of rot is that if things are not run to suit them then why in the name of common sense do they not try their hand at running things themselves? One thing certain, they can make it interesting to the others if they will only try it and if they fail things will be lively for a while at least. I have seen just the same interest shown in other meetings than trades bodies, too; even where there was money at stake and it concerned them vitally, for it had to do with the welfare of their families, should they be called on that "Journey from whence no traveler has returned."

If I understand the teachings of our Brotherhood we are banded together for mutual benefits, not only financial but morally as well, such as to advance ourselves in our chosen work; so the member that does not succeed in picking up something at each meeting that will assist him in his labors has either reached that state of perfection where he can learn no more or else

he has wilfully neglected his opportunities, and closed his eyes against advancement.

I hear someone say, "Oh! that old fool does not know much or he would not be able to learn anything in our Local." Yes, brother, that is true I do not know much and that is the reason that I like to attend for I am gaining knowledge when I mix with even children. The Great Master Worker told us that "A child shall lead them." One that is willing to learn and will use his powers of observation, can learn from a child or from even an old fool like myself.

Well, this may be the last letter that this scribe will have to write for the WORKER for we are to elect a new set of officers at our next meeting and I will be surprised if they see fit to leave the future information from our Local to my stumbling efforts. However I have the satisfaction that I have done my best and that is all any other mule could do.

Some of our boys are talking of dropping their membership because they do not see that it is any benefit to them, for they are not getting any better wages. Well now, brothers, I can truthfully say the same thing but I am not going to drop my membership even though I do have to drop the work for there is no other way for me to show the world where I stand on uniting for the betterment of my fellow workers than to affiliate with the union and that will not cost me very much money and very little time and as I do not expect to do anything worth while that does not cost something and as that is for the advancement of justice and the upbuilding of the human race so I expect to maintain my membership as long as I have the money to pay my dues.

Well, as I expect that you are getting tired of my sermon I had better turn off the current and give some other station the air for a while.

I will say in closing that if any of you have or can get a copy of the October WORKER and will turn to Brother Solliday's letter, L. U. No. 2, St. Louis, Mo., and peruse that genuine epistle of fraternity and good hard common sense, yes, not only read it but study it until you know it by heart then go to the next meeting of your Local and see if you cannot get some good out of it, even if you do have to do all the talking yourself, for maybe that is what you need, just let some of that hot air out of your system and probably you will feel better. Anyway it will not hurt you to try it once and if nothing good comes of it then write me and I will see if I cannot point out some good that you have accomplished.

Wishing all the members of the I. B. E. W. a happy prosperous New Year and our editor the joy of printing some of the best letters in this good year of 1925, I am

Fraternally yours to serve,

HENRY C. KING,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 873

Deer Editor

It aint mi posischun 2 writ fur Lokal 873 so I jus tak hit on misef

Las friday nit we had a slash bang tim, sur stalled Officer's in evry seat we cud find. The locl had a mity gud yere fur 1924 Kant Komplin, oll men culd wrk thee bigast part of the yere.

Wee air komencing the yere of 1925 ful of hoope, that the knew Bro. Officers, wil fil the placs az wil az the Past Bros. did.

hit kant be wery long til hour next howling shet wil kom out fur the kontrac-tors to giv the oynz over. thell lok al over het to se a tlikng point We don' Kare Kaus it writ Jus az the Kontistoshun sayz it Shud bee.

We sur got a Kraking gud Pressidant when Bro Broon tuk ofc and thee Vis yoused to serv Bro Shamoo, and thee writing man wat taks down thee ours and Sekonds Bro Johnsun iz durn gud. Lions he waz elected to suced himself and so waz Bro Talbart, the inspektors dont amount to vry much, but we got gud onz enyow.

Yezzir thre was 2 knew apprenticstics whot cum in on nuyere 2 that hpls.

Frm of thee otlok wrk heer wil be bout nuf fur the boyz to kep buzy this koming yere. hour memberships haz 25 nams, kountin helps and gornaymen nd wee shur are plgging fur hour rits we hav 5 delle-gates to hour Trads Labur Konsil and thay al ar reglar in ther attendanze 2 you kno a lot of gud iz don ther, wen al Krafts git ther heds togeter, manny prob-lams ar Tken Kare of wee shud sea that al Delegates git ther

The subjec Kame up in regrads 2 Rom. X was dis cussed by efery one Id lic 2 here phrom sum the other Bro on thiz subject, wat thay think abot it.

Seams funy, yu dont sea eny Internatonal Officers Kuming don hour way, shur be sprized to sea 1 haint sean eny budy here-bouts four a long tim, we tak Plsur in ekstanding the invuntashun eny tim suts us.

Now we tak plashur at thiz tim to wish evry one a prosphurus Knew yere

Urs Phaturnely

Ebenezzzer Wallenwazzzellatles

Lokal 873

Ko Ko Mo.

L. U. NO. 944, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

In the October issue of the WORKER we saw an article suggesting that the Local Unions take more interest in the WORKER. We read the WORKER every month but not until the present have we found sufficient courage to send in a letter. At a recent meeting we decided to take a firm grip on ourselves, draw a deep breath and jump in with the rest of the gang.

We have two jobs here—the Puget Sound Power and Light Company and the City

Light Company. The private company job is pretty well organized, but the city job has not been such a success.

As the convention will be held here this year we are quite busy, together with Local No. 46, the inside wiremen, making preparations for the big time, and solidifying our membership so that everything will run smoothly.

J. V. McDONALD.

L. U. NO. 1156, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

A few lines from L. U. No. 1156. At this writing all members are working with the exceptions of a few—I, one of them; and now my ears are deaf to the cry, "Rag it; Rag it," "Shoot 'em in the pants" which was the chorus among the line department. We have a few slackers in the Local, but it is only a matter of time until they are weeded out. We all know that promises and favors will make this type of men.

Well, on December 22, Local No. 1156 gave an entertainment and smoker to its members and quite a good time was had. Anne Randle, the home of the sand flea, was well represented. The first actor behind the footlights was a member of the visiting troupe, who told a few yarns about the Irish. Good thing no Irish were there. Well, the curtain fell for a few seconds and the next entertainer was a fancy dancer, and she certainly did make 1222 St. Paul Street tremble when she "cut de pigeon wing." Brother Brewer sat motionless; then said, "I have seen many twisted trolley poles on the W. B. & A., but the performer had them beaten 31 times between Baltimore and Washington." And there was Brother Sacks, better known as Ikey, who wears the Charlie hat and Willie tie; also Brother Shaar, the skinny man, who keeps the short line running. Well, I do not know what has become of them, but from last report I hear they are still hanging 1,200 up in the air.

After the smoke had cleared away the next number was the paint and powder flapper, and after the retirement of this performer what some of those bald heads looked like I don't know. But I do know one worthy brother, when he went home, was asked by his better half if he had fallen in a bucket of paint, or what had happened to him? Of course, this brother stood at a distance, and the question, "How did he get this coat of paint," went unanswered. I do not know that he violated any section of our constitution, but nevertheless I think he should be brought before the Executive Board to explain where he —; but if we do, we will have to name a chairman pro tem.

After the entertainment sandwiches were served. All kinds hot dogs, all kinds of drink (What did you say?) and at the conclusion of our entertainment and smoker the boys had built four electric cars, strung nineteen miles of trolley and put on one high tension rafter and arm.

SECRETARY.



MISCELLANEOUS



FINANCIAL INTERESTS WORK OUT SMOOTH SCHEME TO LINE UP ILLINOIS FARMERS FOR ANTI-LABOR LAWS

By JOSEPH A. WISE, Staff Correspondent, International Labor News Service

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the banking and financial interests generally have worked out and put into operation a very smooth propaganda scheme to win the sympathy and support of the farming element in behalf of anti-labor legislation to be introduced at the present session of the Illinois General Assembly.

It is believed that the same kind of anti-labor publicity campaign now being used in Illinois also will be used in other States to influence legislation, and it is presumable that the plan is predicated upon orders issued by the National Manufacturers' Association and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

"Cossack" Bill Capital's Pet

The proposed State constabulary bill and opposition to ratification of the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution are the headliners on the anti-labor program, the constabulary bill taking precedence over everything else. The big business interests of Illinois seem ready to go the limit as to expense to obtain a mounted Cossack force for strike-breaking purposes in this State.

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association is working through the State Police Auxiliary Committee, 309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, to reach country editors. The offices of this committee are just across the street from the headquarters of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and any one making inquiries at the manufacturers' headquarters concerning the constabulary bill is met with open arms and enthusiastically sent over to see Mr. Mather, the deaf gentleman who is engineering things at the offices of the State Police Auxiliary Committee.

Publicity Plan Requires Money

The publicity plan of the big interests in the matter of the State constabulary is simple and effective, but requires a large sum of money, which is of little concern to those who have plenty of it and are willing to spend it to get what they want.

First of all the officers of the Illinois Press Association apparently have been "seen" and "fixed." This association is composed of editors and proprietors of small daily and weekly papers throughout the State. The official letterhead of the Illinois

Press Association is being used by the State Police Auxiliary Committee in carrying on its publicity campaign.

The letterhead is being used to circulate copies of a letter written by Paul R. Goddard of the Reporter, Washington, Ill., commending the constabulary measure and thanking the committee for spending money with the country papers of Illinois. Mr. Goddard is past president of the country editors' organization and was a member of its executive committee at the time that he wrote the letter.

Paid Advertising Placed With Press

The second and most important step was to place paid advertising matter with the various country papers.

Another angle to the scheme was to offer the country editors first, second and third prizes of \$500, \$300 and \$200 for "the best State police articles." The prize money is held in escrow by the Illinois Merchants' Trust Company, and Robert H. Gault, professor of psychology at Northwestern University, has been designated as judge of the contest.

This writing contest is the slickest part of the scheme—if it works. Evidently the Illinois Manufacturers' Association regards the country editors as simple-minded boobs and believes it can start them all to writing their heads off and thereby obtain many thousands of dollars' worth of space for a paltry \$1,000.

The originators of this scheme even have had the gall to invite labor papers to enter the contest. This invitation to labor and other sorts of papers is held out on the front cover page of a 12-page pamphlet sent broadcast to editors.

Large quantities of various sorts of pamphlets and leaflets boosting the State constabulary system also have been circulated. Three hundred thousand copies of one of the leaflets, setting forth the "cost of State police to farmers" have been issued. The Manufacturers' Association evidently believes that the farmers hold the key to the situation.

Labor to Defeat Proposed Measure

Organized labor of Illinois has about 15 weekly labor papers and the International Labor News Service with which to fight this

attempt at wholesale debauchery of the country press of the State, and to combat the insidious and misleading propaganda circulated by the money barons.

Illinois labor has defeated three previous attempts to put over a State constabulary

law, and the chances are good for a fourth successful fight, but we can not be sure of winning again unless we use our full strength and "fight fire with fire." It is fairly certain, too, that this describes the situation in many other States as well.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ADJUSTMENTS IN THE RATES OF WAGES TO BE PAID ELECTRICAL WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE FOLLOWING NAVY YARDS FOR THE YEAR 1925:

Journeyman	
Boston	\$.90
Newport .....	.88
New York .....	.93
Philadelphia .....	.88
Washington .....	.88
Norfolk .....	.86
San Diego .....	.93
Mare Island .....	.96
Puget Sound .....	.96
Great Lakes .....	.91
Pearl Harbor	1.03

This is a three cents per hour increase over the rates in effect in 1924.

Helpers	
Boston	\$.60
Newport .....	.58
New York .....	.60
Philadelphia .....	.56
Washington .....	.56
Norfolk .....	.54
San Diego .....	.60
Mare Island .....	.60
Puget Sound .....	.60
Great Lakes .....	.58

This is an increase of from two to four cents per hour above the rates in effect in 1924.

The Electrical Workers employed on night shifts are to receive five cents per hour added to the above rates.

There was no change in working conditions or rates of pay for electrical cranimen, the rates and conditions in existence in 1924 to run through 1925.

There was no adjustment made in the existing wage in the five naval stations located in the South for the reason the workers did not present data before the local wage boards. There are many of the naval stations covered in this report where the electrical workers are not organized and local unions holding jurisdiction over these yards should bend every effort during the coming year to organize the electrical workers employed in those yards so that we may be more successful in our negotiations with the Navy Department in 1925

and bring up the rates of wages of the electrical workers employed in those yards to the rate level paid by private employers in their locality. This can only be done through organization of the men employed.

G. M. BUGNIAZET.

ELECTION OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS TO EXECUTIVE BOARD OF DIVISION NO. 4, RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' DEPARTMENT

Name of Candidate	Local 435, Winnipeg	Local 561, Montreal	Local 622, Moncton	Total
F. Macintosh.....	69	14	35	118
L. U. 435, Winnipeg				
L. A. McEwan.....	1	32	0	33
L. U. 561, Montreal				
P. A. Jardin.....	7	37	1	45
L. U. 561, Montreal				
A. L. Taylor.....	16	27	0	43
L. U. 561, Montreal				
H. Russell.....	1	29	0	30
L. U. 561, Montreal				
F. Alcock.....	0	7	0	7
L. U. 561, Montreal				
A. A. Bourque.....	35	18	43	96
L. U. 622, Moncton				

Three spoiled ballots.

Brothers F. Macintosh, P. A. Jardin and A. A. Bourque are hereby elected as members of the Executive Board of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L. Brother Macintosh receiving the highest vote becomes the representative of the Electrical Workers on the Schedule Committee.

Fraternally submitted,

E. INGLES,

International Vice President.

FRUIT FROM GOLDLAND

"Goldland" is the alluring name to be wrapped around the fruits of South Africa by the Fruitgrowers Cooperative Exchange. Thirty-two local associations with 800 members compose the Cooperative Exchange to market their fruit in England and elsewhere.

Westward Ho!

Electrical Workers' Convention Special Train

Once again the time comes when preparations must be begun, to attend the Convention of our International Brotherhood. The Montreal Convention selected Seattle, Washington, for this year's sessions, thus making it the first time that a Convention of our Organization will have convened on the Pacific Coast.

For many of the Delegates it will be their first chance to visit the Golden West. Many, having come long distances to attend this Convention, will naturally wish to visit about a little, and view the many wonderful sights along the Coast before returning home.

The members of the Seattle Locals, ably assisted by many of the Western Locals, are arranging a royal welcome for the Delegates.

It is the intention of the Joint Chicago Locals to charter a Special Train, as in former years, to proceed to the Convention. Arrangements are now being completed to make this the most wonderful and enjoyable trip ever taken. It will be a trip in respect to scenery and other attractions, such as has never been undertaken. Having in mind the distances to be traveled, length of time required, cost of trip, and, the numberless points of interest that can be visited, it was deemed advisable by the Committee to send out this preliminary notice, thus giving everyone ample time to prepare. All Delegates should be ready to leave for the Convention not later than the 10th of August.

After every factor entering into a trip of this character has been given consideration, and the details all consummated, further announcements will be made. We want you and your families to join with us in making this the best trip we have ever taken.

JOINT CHICAGO LOCALS.

EMPLOYERS DON'T LIKE TAX PUBLICITY

"A business acquaintance was just in to see me.

"I'm in a fine stew,' he said. I asked why, and this is the story he told.

"Well, all last year my business was only fair and I told the boys working for me to be reasonable; not to ask for too many pay raises all in a bunch. I told them I'd have to close down the works if they bothered me too much, for the margin of profit was small. Well, I got through the year with a quarter million profit—and was lucky. In other enterprises I made four times that amount, and naturally put the whole thing into my income tax return.

The figure was published yesterday morning on the first page of the Times.

"Now my men aren't going to stop and figure that part of my income came from other enterprises. They're going to say, 'Well, here we are sweating in this boiler factory while our boss is living off the gravy.' I'm going to have a fine time explaining. What's more I'll probably have a strike or two on my hands.'"

All this was said by the president of one of Wall Street's biggest banks, as quoted by the New York Times. The big financier was quoting a business acquaintance. "An inexcusable invasion of personal rights," says the banker to the Times.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION SHOWS UP FAILURES OF COMPANY UNIONS, PET OF BIG EMPLOYERS

There is no substitute for the independent, worker-controlled trade union.

This is the gist of a report made public recently by the Russell Sage Foundation, a research organization, on the company unions introduced in the mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, a Rockefeller corporation.

In making the report public, Mary Van Kleeck, director of the Foundation's Department of Industrial Studies, said it has a three-fold significance for industry generally and for the country at large; it reveals the underlying causes of the perennial controversy between coal miners and mine operators; it is the first impartial appraisal of the most prominent experiment in employees' representation—an experiment which was the forerunner of the shop committees, work councils, and similar projects introduced in about a thousand companies within recent years in an effort to solve labor difficulties; it points the way to a termination of the conflict between the employers interested in employees' representation plans and organized labor which has thus far bitterly opposed such plans in the belief that they set up "company unions" designed to replace labor unions.

The Industrial Representation Plan was developed by W. L. Mackenzie King, now Premier of Canada, at the request of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and was introduced at the mines of the company by Mr. Rockefeller. At each mine, two or more representatives are elected by the employees to serve for one year. These representatives from all branches of the company meet periodically with an equal number of company officials. At these conferences any matter which employees desire to discuss

can be brought up. There are also in each mining district joint committees composed of equal numbers of employees' representatives and company officials to consider: (1) safety and accidents; (2) sanitation, health and housing; (3) recreation and education; (4) industrial cooperation and conciliation.

"Employees' representation, as practiced in the mines of this company," Miss Van Kleeck said, "works a revolution in remedying the outstanding grievances of an earlier decade, but—limited as it is to conference, concerned primarily with adjustment of grievances, and failing to take cognizance of organized labor—it does not develop leadership or stimulate interest among the wage-earners."

The report points out that at the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company the employees' representatives are men who work in the mines and who do not feel free to act in opposition to the company's interest in defense of fellow employees; that employees are not making full use of the plan even for the presentation of grievances; that in actual practice the employees' representatives have no share in decision concerning reported grievances; that the issue of trade unionism versus employees' representation is kept constantly alive by the company's refusal to permit union meetings in any building in the camps owned by the company, by other frequent instances of antagonism to unions and by the company's policy of accepting the wage scale of its competitors which has actually been set by unionized companies through negotiation with the United Mine Workers, while refusing to deal in any way with the miners' union.

BLAKE COMPRESSED CLEATS

EXACT
SIZE



Patented
July 17, 1906

CLEATS PUT UP 100 IN A PACKAGE

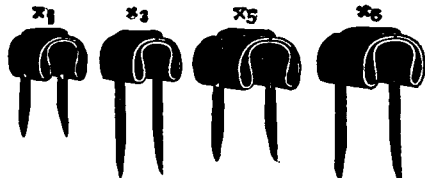
For all Interior Low Voltage Wiring
where Blake Insulated Staples can-
not be driven.

BLAKE SIGNAL & MFG. CO.

BLAKE INSULATED STAPLES

4 SIZES

Pat. Nov. 27, 1900



For Twisted Pair and Single Wires
No. 1 for Hard Wood No. 3 for General Use
For Twisted 3-Wire and Extra Heavy Pair Wire
No. 5 for Hard Wood No. 6 for General Use

BOSTON, MASS.

WORKERS AND OPERATORS

207

L. U.	NUMBERS		L. U.	NUMBERS		L. U.	NUMBERS	
384	423090	423090	580	416176	416188	817	84039	84098
389	374791	374802	581	115528	115580	819	306546	306561
390	134947	134952	583	526478	526528	820	402337	402345
392	680902	680963	584	110375	110480	825	425101	425135
393	731333	731338	585	292773	292800	827	39928	39933
394	388990	388990	587	373416	373428	834	106900	106904
396	767771	767863	588	673528	673566	838	395022	395056
397	320824	320870	591	413661	413692	839	840553	840555
400	677084	677106	593	263094	263100	840	524777	524786
401	251221	251234	594	265145	265153	850	429943	429953
402	720659	720746	596	386866	386880	855	430550	430563
405	140776	140786	598	381186	381225	857	587070	587071
408	656127	656172	599	329662	329680	858	352995	353012
413	1801	1860	601	93709	93750	860	427522	427563
415	43	53	609	597401	597407	863	404566	404576
416	667064	667070	610	614088	614101	864	400933	400995
417	421884	421925	613	424598	424625	865	559694	559733
418	66916	66959	617	620246	620306	867	219423	219425
420	85308	85311	619	427179	427192	869	565431	565462
423	605064	605089	622	584428	584431	870	775111	775175
426	386269	386274	623	430834	430845	873	411228	411263
427	385126	385150	625	543252	543256	874	768339	
428	174001	174015	627	570483	570509	875	392189	392196
429	425432	425475	629	572139	572165	885	139121	139137
430	628	652	630	353265	353262	892	407815	407826
435	606521	606550	631	536381	536395	902	287749	287761
437	308097	308210	635	799420	799476	905	286068	286076
439	833670	833673	636	388130	388167	910	177605	177672
440	415521	415525	638	776205	776241	918	407569	407580
442	613119	613142	642	769909	769932	919	714535	714537
443	733957	733965	643	388333	388350	929	387707	387720
444	429351	429345	646	820258	820259	931	862245	862248
446	415926	415938	647	601871	601872	937	392859	392885
449	351282	351299	648	614951	614984	944	698798	698838
452	76946	76951	649	719105	719130	946	424225	424239
456	95109	95137	651	366429	366437	948	24560	24573
457	759522	759524	653	365496	365512	953	655333	655353
458	9715	9734	659	540394	540412	956	376765	376784
460	568168	568170	660	731839	731872	958	594990	594995
463	65287	65355	666	582951	582999	973	516373	516381
465	812211	812270	668	26776	26792	982	389184	389193
466	81751	81819	670	274523	274536	987	402037	402040
467	515682	515698	675	723551	723581	990	72241	72247
468	295876	295880	677	742191	742203	995	97150	97164
470	56341	56352	679	54824	54835	1002	480214	480252
471	835863	835910	680	606564	606569	1012	392051	392080
474	78850	78898	684	478971	479008	1016	371462	371465
476	181357	181383	685	405526	405534	1021	387118	387122
477	716754	716785	688	719672	719683	1024	394674	394696
479	366131	366164	694	68427	68671	1025	578740	578757
481	827052	827070	696	80314	80359	1029	427201	427207
482	165401	165435	698	381834		1029	291599	291600
485	104371	104409	701	99032	99081	1032	414981	414984
487	594659	594660	702	718551	718652	1036	632654	632660
490	80465	80471	703	102225	102314	1037	607681	607760
492	689735	689764	704	653782	653819	1045	279863	279872
493	584155	584187	710	374356	374357	1047	435052	435068
500	418001	418070	711	103711	103788	1054	384390	384393
501	70681	70710	712	568374	568396	1055	330401	330404
503	302221	302243	716	66041	66290	1057	103676	103771
504	879871	879887	717	772176	772243	1070	378146	378150
508	426311	426345	719	398136	398174	1072	412895	412898
513	354454	354455	723	357783	357789	1086	321513	321533
514	777821	777890	728	808211	808245	1091	163805	163809
517	370452	370466	725	817130	817155	1099	381491	381508
520	367461	367473	731	420100	420114	1105	87726	87734
521	408639	408666	732	581988	582026	1108	423930	423933
522	750596	750640	733	408380		1131	365355	365364
527	617421	617472	734	741545	741582	1135	75723	75727
528	783536	783559	735	554627	554641	1139	624937	624940
532	742614	742643	738	585528	585545	1143	929	940
533	537519	537522	743	765783	765799	1144	324454	324464
535	174751	174815	744	46404	46405	1147	133956	133972
536	689107	689139	746	403005	403035	1151	459471	459480
537	286787	286802	750	519706	519737	1154	819551	819599
538	282505	282534	756	387360	387376	1156	773857	773990
540	396232	396266	758	196236				
544	88498	88500	762	377371	377377			
544	316651	316671	763	1501	1540			
549	393743	393800	764	84870	84876			
551	399448	399470	767	62854	62856			
556	90890		768	374913	374926			
558	403269	403292	771	330156	330161			
560	701136	701155	781	420695	420698			
561	545063	545125	784	262393	262450			
567	593041	594040	787	126581	126600			
569	826400	826536	793	358413	358416			
570	505619	505626	795	234942	234950			
573	354821	354867	798	823861	823872			
574	462870	462901	802	732432	732447			
575	530821	530836	811	359937	359944			

MISSING

2-151851-860.
3-39256-39300.
30-603835.
40-822963-823001.
57-132856-874.
308-75246-75250.
329-386585.
343-353700-701.
370-364951, 984-985.
485-104376.
549-393744, 747, 749, 751,
753-755, 757-766,

L. U.	NUMBERS
	768-771, 775, 780, 786, 789.
561—	545108-112, 116-119 122-124.
643—	388345.
660—	731838.
670—	274532-535.
725—	817151-152.
762—	377375.
784—	282391-392.
787—	126571-580, 592-595.
820—	402340.
905—	286073.
1012—	392041-050.
1047—	435041-050.
1143—	928.

VOID

3—	39751, 40092, 40142, 40250, 40266, 40283, 40292, 40370, 40384 40501.
5—	76197.
20—	770769.
26—	774936, 956.
30—	603849.
34—	149281.
39—	747840.
40—	822811.
43—	72191.
58—	686440, 457, 462, 490, 609, 660.
65—	109722, 839.
68—	830044.
76—	180137.
81—	118583.
82—	751333.
83—	107008.
84—	754283.
95—	889489.

L. U.	NUMBERS
99—	610542, 565.
110—	153181, 210.
122—	748779.
125—	158034.
131—	407346.
173—	405187.
200—	103074.
211—	737071.
256—	593055.
282—	537759.
273—	418883.
292—	46906-46930.
294—	363807.
308—	75292, 316, 337.
309—	825381.
364—	406789-790.
372—	818714.
379—	364964, 981.
383—	421341-350.
394—	388907.
400—	677088.
415—	52.
437—	308102, 136, 197.
465—	812213, 224, 229.
467—	515686.
474—	78874.
476—	181358-360.
477—	716756.
492—	689735.
508—	426316.
509—	826529.
527—	617429.
573—	354836, 838, 849-850, 858.
622—	584430.
631—	556388, 392.
635—	799429, 471-472.
643—	388333, 343, 348, 350.
675—	723580.
702—	718568.

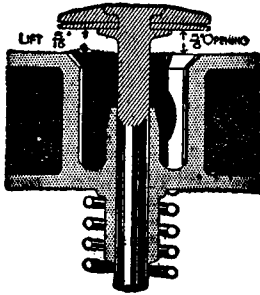
L. U.	NUMBERS
704—	653801, 805, 811.
711—	103720.
763—	1511, 1531-1540.
795—	234943.
838—	395042.
855—	430553, 556.
873—	411257.
890—	72241.
956—	376767, 778.
1037—	607696.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—RECEIVED

40—	822742, 766.
194—	97569-97570.
202—	388913, 934, 968.
238—	554423.
384—	423087.
394—	388884.
405—	140748-750.
430—	625-626.
474—	78848.
503—	302204-302210.
536—	689102-105.
581—	115501-520.
820—	402334-335.
929—	387702.
1012—	392036.
1099—	381481-484, 486-488.
1125—	401110-112, 118.
1151—	459458-460.
1156—	773851-855.

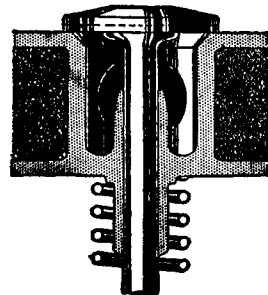
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9—	692101-110.
46—	60301-60309.
211—	737100.
347—	105452-453.

THE VALVE THAT MAKES A GOOD MOTOR BETTER!

No. 1

Illustration No. 1 shows a cross section of the BOYLE VALVE open. Notice the separation at the outer edges between the solid crown and flexible seating plate, which is exaggerated to show the principle of the valve. This slight separation absorbs the customary clicking noises heard with ordinary valves, and is the basic reason for the silent operation of the BOYLE VALVE.



No. 2

Illustration No. 2 shows a BOYLE VALVE closed under pressure of the valve spring and gas explosion. Note the flexible seating plate, which has been tightly drawn against the solid crown with an outward radial movement that cleans the valve seat on the top of the block at every operation. Consequently regrinding is unnecessary.

MADE FOR ALL POPPET VALVE MOTORS!—DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL
BOYLE VALVES improve with use. They save their cost in one valve grinding period. Installed in less time than regrinding present valves.

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BOYLE VALVE CO.

M. J. BOYLE
Pres.

5821-23-25 So. Ada St.
Chicago, Illinois

W. S. GOODELL
Gen. Mgr.

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Ward's Spring and Summer Catalogue—Is Yours FREE

JUST imagine one vast floor, containing over 100 acres, and filled with sixty million dollars' worth of fresh, new merchandise!

That is exactly what is back of Ward's catalogue. That is what Ward's big stores contain.

And this Catalogue brings into your home the wonderful opportunity to choose whatever you wish, whatever you like best, from one of the greatest assortments of bright new merchandise ever gotten together.

Is a Saving of \$50 Interesting to You?

There is a Saving of \$50 this season for you—if you write for this book and buy everything you need at Montgomery Ward & Co.

All over America we have searched for bargains. In Europe our buyers have found bargains for you. We have gone to every

market where "quality" goods could be bought for cash at lower-than-market prices.

"Ward Quality" is a Guarantee of Satisfaction

We never sell unsatisfactory goods that are merely "cheap." We offer no "price baits." We never sacrifice quality to make a low price.

You will find it a pleasure to deal with a house like Ward's—where your satisfaction is the first consideration—where every piece of merchandise is tested to make sure it will give you service.

So send for your free copy of Ward's Spring and Summer Catalogue. See for yourself the big saving—the greater satisfaction that will be yours.

**Your orders are
shipped in 24 hours**

Your order will be shipped within 24 hours. That saves time. But remember, too, that one of our six houses is near to you. It takes less time for your letter to reach us, less time for the goods to get to you. It is quicker to order from Ward's.

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this Coupon*

To Montgomery Ward & Co., Dept. 88-H.
Chicago Kansas City St. Paul
Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth
(Mail this coupon to our house nearest you)
Please mail my free copy of Ward's complete Spring and Summer Catalogue.

Name.....

Address.....

Montgomery Ward & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1872

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

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FREE!

Both 10-Piece White Enamel Kitchen Set & 9-Piece Enamel Canister Set

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